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TRIPLE MURDER AT SEA

CAPT. NASH, WIFE, AND SECOND MATE KILLED WITH AN AXE.

The Herbert E. Fuller Sails into Halifax Towing the Bodies of the Victims in a Small Boat—Mate Suspected and Put in Irons—All Hands Under Arrest—A Passenger in Charge of the Vessel When Taken into Port.

HALIFAX, July 21.—Capt. Charles I. Nash of the barkentine Herbert E. Fuller, his wife, and the second mate of the Fuller, August Blandberg, were murdered in their cabins on the night of July 13. The first mate, Thomas Bram, is suspected of the crime. He is in jail with the other members of the crew, and Lester H. Monck of Boston, a Harvard sophomore, who was a passenger, and who took charge of the vessel after the murders. The murders were committed with an axe, and the generally accepted theory is that the motive was robbery.

The Herbert Fuller sailed from Boston July 8 with a cargo of lumber for Rosario, Argentina. She was hailed this morning six miles off Devil's Island by Pilot William White. At that time she was heading this way, but before he got to her the helm was put down and the vessel headed off shore. White immediately surmised that something was wrong. As he neared the ship and rowed around the stern those on board told him to be careful of the boat astern, as it contained bodies. He asked what was the matter, and the steward, who was apparently in charge, said: "There has been murder aboard, and that boat contains the bodies of the Captain, his wife, and his second mate."

These facts were reported in this city, and about 11 o'clock the Fuller was boarded by police officers and reporters. In the vessel were found strong evidences of a horrible crime. The Captain's chartroom is situated in the after part of the cabin, on the starboard side of the vessel and adjoining the passage from the wheel. This passage leads to the dining room. The passengers' stateroom is on the starboard side of the vessel and forward of the chartroom. Forward of the passengers' room is the Captain's stateroom. In the starboard forward corner, and adjoining it at the forward end of the cabin toward the port side, is the room occupied by the second mate, the passage adjoining this room leading forward and also entering the dining room on the port side.

The Captain's chartroom is where he was murdered. He had evidently been on deck and had descended to the chartroom to lie on a couch which that room contained. The couch was situated on the starboard side of the chartroom, and at its head was a desk. The couch had evidently been torn from the wall in the struggle.

In the room that had been occupied by the ill-fated second mate everything was in disorder.

In the next room—that of the Captain's wife—the sight was, if anything, more horrible than in the second mate's room. The murderer must have repeatedly struck Mrs. Nash on the head with his axe.

No authentic story of the crime has been given yet. It is reported that Monck, the passenger, heard the woman scream and some one run on deck, and that he ran out on deck, revolver in hand, where he met the mate, who also had a revolver. The men spoke about the screams, and concluded that murder must have been committed. It is surmised that the passenger was to have been murdered after the second mate, but the woman's scream awoke him and he rushed out, spoiling the plan.

The passenger, Monck, says he knew nothing whatever of the crime until he learned of it from the first mate. During the night of July 13, he says, he heard some one scream. He supposed the scream was by Capt Nash's wife, but heard no further sound, and paid no attention to what he thought might be a fancy. In the morning he went on deck. The first mate informed him that the Captain, his wife, and the second officer had been murdered in their berths, and asked Monck, who slept in a little cabin between the one occupied by the Captain and Mrs. Nash and the one occupied by the second mate, if he had been alarmed by anything during the night. Monck told him he heard some one scream, but he had not paid particular attention to that.

The murders could not have been committed without noise, for the implement used in accomplishing them was an axe. The victims were hacked in a most sickening manner, blow after blow having evidently been inflicted to make sure that life was extinct. Monck says that he assumed charge of the vessel and, with the assistance of the mate, brought her into port.

According to his story, Monck questioned the various members of the crew as to what they knew about the tragedy, but each one professed entire innocence and ignorance Monck ordered the bodies to be taken out of the cabin and placed in a boat and towed astern, which was done. The Herbert Fuller then headed for Halifax.

The Captain's log book was found in the chart room, and in it was an entry made after the murder. It was dated Wednesday, July 15. A reporter started to make a copy, but before he finished a detective took the book away and refused to allow further perusal of it. As far as the reporter read, the entry was as follows:

This day, 6:30 P. M., the steward came to me and told me the sailors had come and made an open statement to him in reference to a sailor named Charles Bram's conduct of guilt in regard to the murder which took place on board. I at once got each man's statement. Then, upon the strength of these statements, we concluded to put him in irons at daybreak. All hands were mustered aft at 7 P. M. and thoroughly searched, and no other weapon was given them but their knives. Each man was then placed a certain distance apart from the other on the afterhouse. Myself, the steward, and passenger were placed around the ship.

After Bram had been placed in irons by the crew, it is said, he was taken on deck aft, close to the wheel, and lashed with ropes.

Seaman Brown, who was at the wheel at the time of the murder, and was also placed in irons, has, it is understood, made a statement that he saw, through a pane of glass in the cabin, the Captain being struck with an axe or club, and that he has given the police the name of the party who held the axe. The police refuse to divulge the name.

The three murdered persons were all struck on the head with the blade of the axe. Mrs. Nash must have tried to ward off the blow, as both of her arms were cut at the wrist, nearly through.

It is said the steward first suspected that the mate committed the murders, and it was on his suspicion that the mate was put in irons. It is believed that the motive for the crime was robbery, as the Captain and Mr. Monck had considerable money with them.

The news of the affair, and the report that the murders were the result of a mutiny, caused great excitement in Halifax. The bodies of the murderer's victims were placed in coffins and brought to shore about noon. A dense crowd was at the wharf to meet them. Thousands viewed the bodies at the Morgue.

On an order of United States Consul General Ingraham, the police arrested all hands on board the vessel. The mate was in irons, and he, with others, was brought ashore and taken to the police station, where the Consul was in consultation with the Chief of Police and Detective Powers. Passenger Monck and the mate were examined by the police, and the Consul, who was present at the examination, telegraphed the facts to the Washington authorities. The owners of the ship were also communicated with.

The Consul General, who was present when a reporter called on Monck, directed the latter to give no information, admonishing him that the affair was perhaps a matter of life and death.

The Consul says the evidence of all the men will be taken at the Consulate here and forwarded to the District Attorney in whatever State the accused may be tried. The alleged murderer cannot be tried here, as the act was committed on the high seas on an American vessel, and, therefore, comes under the jurisdiction of the United States.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

Swan & Son Think There Was No Mutiny—Capt. Nash's Record.

Swan & Son of this city, joint owners with Capt. Nash of the Herbert E. Fuller, were apprised early yesterday of the tragedy on their ship in a long dispatch from Halifax.

Mr. William H. Swan said that his brother, John Swan, had gone on to Halifax just as soon as possible after receiving news of the crime. While there he will look after the interests of the crew and have a new Captain and mate put in charge of the vessel.

Capt. Nash had been with the Swans since 1883. In that year he was put in command of the John F. Rottmann. This vessel was lost on the Colorado Reefs in 1892, and Capt. Nash was put in charge of the Herbert E. Fuller. Mr. Swan says that he was one of the finest seamen they ever had. He was thoroughly familiar with the seas and the duties of Captain, and he was fearless and prompt in the performance of his duty. Every one liked him. Sailors who were under him once always wanted to be with him again.

Capt. Nash was a native of Harrington, Me., and was forty years old. He was a son of Alonzo Nash, a well-known shipbuilder who was killed a few years ago while superintending the construction of a vessel, being struck by a falling timber. Capt. Nash was a brother of Henry Nash, who was prominent in athletics during his course at Tufts College.

Capt. Nash had no children. His mother lives at Harrington, Me. One of his brothers, who is an officer on the bark Emita, in which the Swans own an interest, and who was in this city yesterday, went on to Halifax with Mr. John Swan, to take the bodies of his brother and sister-in-law to Harrington.

Mrs. Nash was a native of Harrington, and was a daughter of Judson Ray, now deceased, and sister of Irving Ray, recently a baseball player, and at one time a member of the Boston ball team.

The Fuller was built at Harrington, Me., six year ago, and Capt. Nash had been in charge continuously. She generally sailed from this port; but she had been sent to Boston to take on a load of lumber for Rosario. Capt. Nash was here three months ago. He then went to Boston, and took charge of the vessel.

Mr. Swan says that he cannot believe there was a mutiny on board. The men loved Capt. Nash, and would never, he thinks, have rebelled against him. The crew was picked up in Boston. The First Officer was A. Thomas Bram, a Nova Scotian, who lives in New-York, and has a wife and mother here. A shipman who was in Boston while the Herbert Fuller was taking on her load of lumber told Mr. Swan yesterday he saw the mate, Bram, and he seemed to be a good man, and fond of the vessel and of Capt. Nash.

Mr. Swan's theory is that Bram was crazy, and killed the Captain and his wife and the second mate while in a frenzy.

Mr. Williams, Secretary of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, said yesterday: "Three years ago Capt. Nash landed at Wilmington, Del., from the West Indies, and charges of cruelty were preferred by his sailors. A year ago the Captain asked me to get a crew for him, but after trying six or seven days I was obliged to give it up because the sailors had heard of him as being cruel."

Passenger Monck's Identity.

BOSTON, July 21.—The father of Lester H. Monck, the passenger on board the barkentine Herbert Fuller, who is detained at Halifax, is a large real estate owner in this city. The young man is a member of the sophomore class of Harvard University. Owing to ill health he was sent on this voyage to recuperate. It was his intention to go to Rosario and from there sail for Liverpool, thence to Italy. His father left here to-night for Halifax by train.

MARRIED ON HIS DEATHBED.

H. R. Benedict Dies a Few Hours After Wedding Miss Margaret Lloyd.

Howard Robinson Benedict of Benedict Brothers, brokers of 48 Exchange Place, died soon after 6 o'clock last night in his apartments in the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club's house, at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. At his urgent request he was married at 10:30 o'clock in the morning to Miss Margaret Lloyd, daughter of Col. Harlan Page Lloyd of Cincinnati.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, who had been summoned in haste. The witnesses to the marriage were James H. Benedict, Jr., of 14 East Seventieth Street, the bridegroom's brother; Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, his sister-in-law, and Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Wall. The couple became engaged in March last, and were to have been married in November. The bride had been visiting friends in Washington, D. C., and three days ago she was hastily summoned to this city by a relative of Mr. Benedict.

For the past two days the bride and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict have been in constant attendance on Mr. Benedict.

Mr. Benedict was taken with typhoid fever on July 1. He had been a member of the club for about three months. The immediate cause of his death was peritonitis and blood poisoning. Mr. Benedict's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Benedict of 14 East Seventieth Street, have been absent several months. They were cabled to on Monday, and took passage on the steamship Lahn of the Bremen Line for home yesterday. The body will be embalmed and arrangements for the funeral will be postponed until the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Benedict, Sr.

Mr. Benedict was twenty-nine years old, and prior to going to the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club's house he lived at the home of his parents. He was a member of Company I, Seventh Regiment, and became a member of the Mendelssohn Glee Club a short time ago. He was formerly a member of the Racquet and New-York Athletic Clubs, but he resigned his membership in both when he became engaged to be married.

TEN PERISH IN A SWOLLEN CREEK.

Cloudburst Caused a Sudden Flood That Swept Houses Away.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 21.—A cloudburst at Benson's Creek, four miles from here, resulted in the drowning of at least ten persons to-day. They were James Bradley, a farmer, his wife, and five children, and Mrs. Bryant, a widow, and two children.

The creek is in the middle of the town, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge across it was swept away. Mrs. Bryant kept a toll-gate near the bridge. The little tollhouse was right on the creek, and just across from James Bradley's, and not far from her father's, Squire Moore. The Conway mill, just above, was the first to go. Its timbers must have swept away the Bryant and Bradley houses. These houses themselves must have hit the railroad bridge, as no mill timbers are seen below. The bridge was swept away with terrible force. Everything about it, iron and all, except the main abutment, is gone.

All railroad trains from Frankfort, Lexington, and intermediate points are cut off from Louisville.

Ten minutes after the cloudburst, Benson Creek, which empties into the Kentucky River immediately below, was a raging, swollen river, covering the valley on either bank and sweeping everything before it.

American Ship Seized for Smuggling.

TAMPA, Fla., July 21.—The schooner Stansbury of Crowell & Muller's Line, commanded by Capt. F. H. Thompson, recently was seized at Truxillo, Honduras, charged with smuggling. The Stansbury was cleared on payment of $150 to the authorities, but the cargo was confiscated.

BANK GOLD UNDER PLEDGE

SUBSCRIPTIONS LARGE ENOUGH TO MAKE GOOD THE RESERVE.

Entire Willingness to Protect by Deposits the Government's Credit—Differences of Opinion Apply Only to the Utility of Means Proposed—Gold Drawn from Here Because It Is the Easiest Market—Hope for Relief in Cotton Bills.

Earnest and effective work was done by the down-town bankers yesterday in maturing the plan to increase the Treasury gold reserve by turning over several million dollars to the Sub-Treasury in exchange for legal-tender notes.

About twenty banks have thus far pledged themselves to contribute a portion of their gold holdings for the purpose proposed, and not later than to-morrow the Sub-Treasury will probably receive notice that at least $14,000,000 in gold awaits its order.

The Presidents of the National banks in this city are apparently unanimous in their willingness to stand by the Government's credit whenever it is necessary, but there is a difference of opinion as to the necessity of taking action just now. Some of the Presidents are inclined to the belief that a tender of gold to the Sub-Treasury at this juncture is inadvisable. They argue that the banks' proffer of aid will arouse fears in the public mind of a danger that does not exist.

F. D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National, and his associates in this movement are, however, strongly of the opinion that by offering to share their gold with the Government, the New-York banks will do a great deal toward soothing the financial nervousness that prevails. Restoration of business confidence is the object sought, and a manifestation on the part of the New-York bankers of confidence in the credit of the Government, it is urged, ought to have a beneficial effect on the public mind.

The actual pledges of gold by the various banks for the use of the Sub-Treasury, are as follows:

National City	$2,000,000
Hanover	1,500,000
National Park	1,000,000
Chase	750,000
Fourth National	750,000
Bank of the Republic	500,000
Bank of the Manhattan Company	500,000
Bank of New-York	500,000
Gallatin	400,000
American Exchange	400,000
First National	500,000
Third National	500,000
Corn Exchange	500,000
Mechanics'	400,000
Merchants'	350,000
Bank of Commerce	400,000
Seaboard National	300,000
Mercantile	100,000
National Union	100,000
Total	$11,950,000

Assurances of co-operation have been received from three or four other National banks, which, it is confidently believed, will swell the foregoing total to $14,000,000, at least. Some of the most important banks have not yet taken action, such, for instance, as the Chemical, the Importers' and Traders, and the Western National.

President Tappen said late yesterday afternoon: "The gold to be contributed to the Sub-Treasury by the New-York banks has been collected entirely among institutions that belong to the Clearing House Association. Nearly $18,000,000 has practically been pledged, and it is believed that the amount could be increased if necessary. Some of the trust companies that have gold may be asked to contribute. William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, visited some of the up-town banks this afternoon.

"I telegraphed to a prominent bank officer in Boston to-day asking him to collect some gold in aid of the Treasury reserve. He replied by telephone that he would gladly interest the Boston Clearing House banks in the matter. The gold contributed by the Boston banks will be deposited in the Sub-Treasury in that city.

"When we started out to secure contributions of gold from the New-York banks I made up a list of banks to be called on, and put opposite the name of each bank the amount of gold I thought it would be able to contribute. Thus far I have not met with a declination from a single bank originally selected as a contributor.

"It is not intended to deliver this gold to the Sub-Treasury in a lump sum. So large an amount could not be conveniently handled. The gold will be deposited in amounts to suit the convenience of the banks and the ability of the Sub-Treasury to receive, count, and examine it. The list of contributions will not be completed until Thursday, and probably no gold will be delivered to the Sub-Treasury before that day. There is no way of preventing gold exports so long as Berlin bankers can obtain gold cheaper in New-York than in London. The situation may change soon, so that it will be cheaper to get the gold in London."

Bankers generally are hopefully clinging to the idea that as soon as the movement of the cotton crop begins there will be so great a reduction in the rates of sterling exchange that no inducement to ship gold will remain. The sixty-day cotton drafts will probably be on the market within a week or ten days, and they are counted upon to keep a great sum of money actively employed.

The withdrawals of gold from the Sub-Treasury here yesterday were for about $160,000, of which a very small part may be shipped to Canada. The President of one of the most important banks up town said yesterday that his bank had sent $250,000 to the Sub-Treasury some days ago.

"There is little use in the banks helping the Sub-Treasury now, so far as I am able to judge," remarked, "because individuals keep drawing the gold from that institution for hoarding purposes. I know of a number of banks that absolutely refused to give customers gold unless they were assured that it was not wanted for hoarding. Yet it is proposed to send $15,000,000 or $18,000,000 more gold to the Sub-Treasury, where anybody with notes can go and get it, and lock it up in a safe-deposit vault or in an old trunk."

Although no gold shipments of importance are expected to-day, the steamship St. Paul will take to Europe about 320,000 ounces of silver, shipped as follows: J. & W. Seligman & Co., 155,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 115,000 ounces, and Fuller & Wilson, 50,000 ounces.

The stock market was firmer and quiet yesterday, but brokers who looked for a quick development of strength in the entire list of securities were disappointed.

SATISFACTION IN WASHINGTON.

Treasury Officials Much Pleased by Action of New-York Banks.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Much satisfaction was expressed at the Treasury Department to-day when the news came that the leading banks of New-York had taken steps to add a large amount of gold to the Government reserve. The fact that the withdrawals from the New-York Sub-Treasury for the day amounted to only $164,100 strengthens the feeling here that the action of the banks will have a wholesome effect. Of the amount contracted for to-day it is estimated that all but about $5,000 is intended for hoarding. The reserve at the close of business this afternoon stood at $89,603,865.

There already are indications that the banks will exert themselves to discourage the hoarding of gold. The opinion is expressed by Treasury officials that a general movement by the banks with that object in view would result satisfactorily. If the legal-tender notes presented to the banks in exchange for gold shall be locked up for the time being, one means of attacking the Treasury reserve will be crippled seriously.

The certainty that another bond issue in the country's present crisis would give a great impetus to the free-silver movement is relied upon here to bring to the Treasury sufficient gold to prevent the reserve going much below its present figure.

Information received from New-York is to the effect that the banks will go to the limit of their enormous resources if possible to prevent the further embarrassment of the Government. The silver men here are predicting another bond issue inside of sixty days, and do not conceal their hope that the reserve will be raided. This in itself is an incentive to the banks to fight for the maintenance of the reserve.

NO ACTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Bankers, However, Are Ready to Aid the Reserve if Necessary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The Clearing House Committee, representing the banks of Philadelphia, met this morning and informally discussed the plan of the banks of New-York City to furnish $20,000,000 in gold to protect the Treasury reserve, but those who were present stated that no action bearing upon the local institutions was taken.

President James V. Watson said that, in his opinion, there existed no good reason at present for the Philadelphia banks moving for the relief of the Treasury, and President George M. Troutman of the Central National Bank declared that Philadelphia would readily respond if the occasion demanded action, but frankly stated he could see no necessity for such a movement at this time.

It was learned that the Clearing House banks of this city have on hand about $8,000,000 gold, and, although no concerted movement has been begun, the Presidents of a number of the prominent banks said this afternoon that they would gladly assist any step looking to the replenishment of the Treasury's reserve.

SIX THOUSAND REBEL KNIGHTS.

Glass Workers in Doubt as to What Labor Order to Join.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—The announcement that Local Assembly No. 300 had withdrawn from the Knights of Labor, taking upward of 6,000 members from that organization, was a fruitful topic of discussion in labor circles to-day.

This assembly, composed of glass workers, has for years, numerically and financially, been the strongest trades union connected with the Knights of Labor. Their withdrawals will, it is believed, prove a death blow to the old organization.

A check for more than $2,000, the amount of the delinquent per capita tax, together with charter, insignia, and paraphernalia, has been given to the central organization.

The decision was reached late last evening by the Glass Workers' Convention, which is in session in Pittsburg. To-day the convention is discussing the advisability of joining with the New Knights of Labor. The choice lies between the American Federation of Labor and the Independent Order Knights of Labor, with sentiment apparently favorable to the latter, since its declaration of principles is identical with that of the old organization, with which many glass workers are well pleased.

Master Workman Sovereign and Secretary-Treasurer Hayes will be here to-morrow and will demand admission to the convention, which will be refused. They will then make a fight for the funds of the order, which exceed $100,000 in cash, as well as several important loans and investments.

CABLE CAR INJURES TWO MEN.

Brewery Wagon Drivers Hurled to the Street by a Collision.

A one-horse brewery wagon belonging to F. Ballantine & Co. of Newark, N. J., with John Murphy and William O'Flaherty on the seat, was run into by a cable car at Third Avenue and Thirty-third Street shortly after 7 o'clock last night, and both men were severely hurt.

Murphy was driving the wagon down Third Avenue, and was crossing from east to west, to turn up Thirty-third Street, when cable car No. 224, James Farrell, gripman, and William Carroll, conductor, came along at the full speed of the cable, and struck the left side of the truck, smashing the forward wheel and shaft, knocking the horse down and throwing the two men from their seats to the street, about ten feet away. A Bellevue ambulance soon arrived, and both men were hurried to the hospital.

Driver Murphy was unconscious, but came to in the hospital. He had sustained severe lacerated wounds on the head, and was suffering from shock. O'Flaherty had three ribs fractured and a sprain of the hip. It was said at the hospital that both men would recover.

Policeman A. J. Miller of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station arrested Gripman Farrell. His home is 23 Renwick Street. Driver Murphy, who is fifty-three years old, resides at 323 Columbia Street, Brooklyn.

HE DIED IN A RESTAURANT.

Peter Kenny, an Insurance Man, Overcome by a Hemorrhage.

Peter Kenny, sixty-five years old, who resided at Ridgefield Park, N. J., died suddenly shortly after noon yesterday, at 5 Thames Street, in the restaurant known as "Old Tom's Chop House."

Mr. Kenny, who was the New-York general agent of the New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was in the habit of taking his dinner every day for the last forty years at "Old Tom's Chop House." He went in as usual yesterday at noon, and took a seat at a table. He had scarcely seated himself, when he was seized with a hemorrhage.

Mr. Holohan, the proprietor of the place, hastened to Mr. Kenny's assistance, and held him up. The restaurant was filled with customers at the time, and there was considerable excitement. With the help of some of the customers, Mr. Kenny was taken up stairs and laid on a lounge. Dr. Page of 117 Cedar Street was summoned, but before he arrived Mr. Kenny had died.

Mr. Kenny was well known down town. He had been Commodore of the Hoboken Yacht Club when it was in existence, and was a member of the Hoboken Turtle Club, the Neptune Club, the Cauliflower Club, and several other social bodies. He had been failing in health for two years.

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Perry Belmont in No Circumstances Will Consent to Run.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 21.—Perry Belmont has been spending a few days in Poughkeepsie as the guest fo J. W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. He has said that in no circumstances will he be a candidate for Governor this Fall.

Chairman Hinkley says that any talk about Senator Hill being a candidate for Governor, or willing to accept the nomination, in any circumstance, is all moonshine.

"Senator Hill ought not to be asked," he said, "to step into the breach every time the prospect seems darkest."

Dallas Sanders of Philadelphia, ex-Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee has written Mr. Hinkley saying that it is the duty of every patriot to vote for McKinley.

Col. McMichael Resting Easy.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21.—An operation for appendicitis was performed on Col. Clayton McMichael, publisher and editor of The Philadelphia North American, this afternoon. He is resting easy to-night, and it is expected that the operation will be a success.

JOSEPH W. HARPER DEAD

STRICKEN SUDDENLY WITH HEART FAILURE IN HIS CITY HOME.

Career of the Veteran Publisher—He Learned the Business in Every Branch Until Long Experience Fitted Him for Management—Always the Friend, Adviser, and Patron of Deserving Writers—His Qualities as a Literary Censor.

Joseph Wesley Harper, who was, until two years ago, a member of the publishing firm of Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, died yesterday of heart failure at his residence, 562 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Harper had been for many years a sufferer with rheumatic gout, but during his membership in the firm he was always active in its interests. His illness lasted only a few days, and the end came suddenly at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Harper was the son of that John Wesley Harper, who, when the firm was organized, in 1817, entered the office as an apprentice, his companion being his brother, Fletcher. The two elder brothers, James and John, were then the Harpers, and the firm was J. & J. Harper.

The subject of the present writing was born in Brooklyn, March 16, 1830. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1848, and among his classmates were the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Dr. William H. Draper. He entered the publishing house, soon after his graduation, in exactly the same way his father had done—as an apprentice. He began at the printer's case, setting type, and when he had mastered that branch of the business he advanced by slow and thorough stages until, in 1860, twenty years after his entrance into business life, he was deemed qualified and was admitted to the firm.

His father had been the literary member of the co-partnership, and it seemed that the son had inherited literary ability. He was a hard and thorough student during his course at Columbia, and was particularly devoted to the classics and general literature. He kept up his studies during his apprenticeship, and when he became a member of the firm his ability as an arbiter of good work on the part of authors and as a judge of public sentiment was at once recognized by his associates.

He made the selections of many famous works published by the firm. He became thoroughly familiar with authors and their abilities, and of many of the most famous he was the intimate friend. Such as these and the many congenial spirits he attached to himself socially recognized and admired his qualities of mind. Next to his charming personality, entertaining powers of conversation, and expertness as a judge of literary merit, was his perfection as a letter writer.

His penmanship was of the old and careful school, every letter formed with a precision that gave assurance that the expression of which it formed a part had received thorough consideration. The matter of his letters was a model of expression, and many an author has saved communications from him as models of epistolary style. In his dealings with the men and women whose brain products his firm gave to the public he was, in the main, personal; that is to say, he dealt with them directly, both verbally and by letter.

When Mr. Harper retired from the firm, two years ago, he was succeeded by his son, Henry Sleeper Harper. Even then he did not abate his interest in literature or in his other favorite studies, but he always kept abreast of affairs that had formerly engaged his attention in literary, social, and business lines.

He was a member of the Century Association and the University, Metropolitan, and Church Clubs. He was an attendant at St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was for many years a vestryman. He took a deep interest in the affairs of Columbia ever since his graduation, and was for twenty years a Trustee of the institution. He took part in the laying, recently, of the cornerstone of the new buildings on Morningside Heights.

Mr. Harper resided in Brooklyn for many years. There were several Josephs in the family, and as they were intimately associated, there was necessity for distinction. And so, to his partners, business associates, and intimate friends, he became "Brooklyn Joe" Harper. His home, at 562 Fifth Avenue, is a beautiful one, and in it are many treasures of literature and art.

Mrs. Harper, who survives him, was Caroline A. Sleeper. Two sons, Henry Sleeper Harper and William Armitage Harper, and one daughter, who is the wife of Bradley A. Fiske of the United States Navy, also survive him. William Armitage Harper is now on a trip around the world.

Mr. Harper will be buried Friday. As St. Thomas's Church is closed, the services will be held in St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 East Sixtieth Street, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SENATOR HILL OFF CRUISING.

Bound for Bar Harbor on Gen. F. P. Earle's Yacht the Albatross.

Senator Hill came to this city from Normandie-by-the-Sea yesterday, and after a short stay at the Normandie Hotel he started for a cruise with Jacob Ruppert on the latter's yacht, the Albatross.

Senator Hill said he did not care to discuss politics at present, and he would probably have nothing to say as to his attitude in the approaching campaign until the State Convention. That will probably be held Sept. 9.

Stories have been in circulation for some days that Senator Hill might be the Democratic candidate for Governor this year. On this point the Senator contributed no information, although from time to time statements have been made that he would not accept the nomination.

Col. Ruppert had as guests aboard his yacht beside Senator Hill, Col. John McEwen and Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle. Just before the party left the Hotel Normandie a report was brought to Gen. Earle that Chairman Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Organization would soon remove the McKinley and Hobart banner which now hangs across Broadway almost in front of Gen. Earle's hotel. Ever since it was placed there it has been an eyesore to him and he welcomed the message that Chairman be put somewhere else. Senator Hill looked at the big banner when the report came that it was to be moved, but made no comment on the situation.

The yachting party expects to be away for a week at least. Its destination is Bar Harbor, with frequent stops on the way and possibly a radical change of programme should the weather not be propitious.

BIDS FOR JAPANESE WARSHIPS.

Offers from the Cramps and the Union Iron Works of California.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Bids were opened yesterday at the Japanese Legation in this city for two cruisers for the Japanese Navy. The Japanese Government has appropriated a large sum to be expended in the increase of its naval force, and part of this fund is destined for American shipbuilders.

Bids were solicited from but two American concerns, the Cramps of Philadelphia and the Union Iron Works of San Francisco. The Messrs. Cramps were in the city yesterday in attendance upon the opening of bids, which will not be made public, and which will be sent to Japan for examination and action. The bidders were allowed to follow their own plans to a large extent.

The vessels bid upon are of the cruiser type and of about 5,000 tons' displacement. It is specified that each shall have a speed of twenty-two and one-half knots.

MR. OLNEY AT GRAY GABLES.

Merely a Social Call, and Afterward the President Fished.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 21.—Secretary of State Olney, who arrived at Falmouth last night, came up from his Summer home this morning and paid his respects to the President. Mr. Olney's call was a short one, as he returned to Falmouth on the first train.

The presence of the Cabinet officer at Gray Gables so soon after his return from Washington would naturally lead many to believe that his visit was an official one, but such is not the case. The call to-day was purely a social one, and Mr. Olney had not seen the President since he came to Gray Gables, and the visit to-day had nothing whatever to do with either the Cuban or Venezuelan correspondence.

The President went squeteague fishing with Joe Jefferson after Mr. Olney had left.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury C. S. Hamlin has arrived at Marion for the season. The report that the President had summoned members of his Cabinet and other party leaders to Gray Gables for a conference at this time is not credited.

Going to See the President.

Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, who came to this city Monday, went yesterday to Gray Gables to visit President Cleveland. It is expected Mr. Dickinson will discuss with the President the attitude which the sound-money Democrats of the country should take in the campaign.

CAR FELL FROM A HIGH TRESTLE.

Fifteen Persons in the Coach Hurt, but None Killed.

MURPHYSBOROUGH, Ill., July 21.—As the north-bound passenger train on the Chicago and Texas Railroad, from Cape Girardeau, Mo., reached a high trestle about three-quarters of a mile below the Mobile and Ohio crossing near here this morning half of the trestle gave way, precipitating the rear coach to the ground.

In the fall the seats were broken loose and fifteen of the passengers were injured, but no one killed. Mrs. S. S. Drew, on her way to Boston, Mass., was the most seriously injured.

The names of the others are George W. Seabert, Bloomfield, Mo., slightly; Mrs. G. S. Drew, Cape Girardeau, fracture of collar bone; her children, Eddie, Stella, Frederick, Gertrude, and Bennie, slightly; Scott Hinchcliffe, Grand Tower, Ill., fracture of nose; C. H. Quackenboss, Cape Girardeau, slight scalp wound; Frank Alderson, Grand Tower, hurt in the chest; B. M. Hennecum, Wittenburg, Mo., and a small child, both slightly hurt; Andrew Childers, Murphysborough, cut in head; William Anderson, Grand Tower, nose broken, and Clare Hinton, colored, Grand Tower, left shoulder hurt.

LAY DEAD IN HIS BATHROOM.

John H. Shoemaker of Newark Expired in His House Alone.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—John H. Shoemaker, the head of the jewelry firm of Shoemaker, Pickering & Co., did not appear at business this morning, and Mr. Pickering went to his partner's residence, 248 Mulberry Street, to see what the matter was.

Mr. Pickering found Mr. Shoemaker's dead body, partially disrobed, in the bathroom. He had seemingly been dead of heart failure several hours. Last night he was in good health, apparently, and in the best of spirits. Mrs. Shoemaker and her daughter were at Long Branch, and Mr. Shoemaker was staying alone in the house.

Mr. Shoemaker was one of the best-known men in Newark. He was a lover of outdoor sports, particularly baseball. In 1887 he served as President of the Newark Baseball League, and was at the head of the "Little Giants," which was considered as strong a team at one time as any in the country. Mr. Shoemaker took a prominent part in the affairs of the Eastern Baseball League, of which he served one term as President.

OUTWITTED THE PENNSYLVANIA.

United States Pipe Line Company Laid Oil Pipes Under the Tracks.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 21.—The United States Pipe Line Company succeeded in placing its two lines of pipe under the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, about one mile south of Belvidere, this morning.

One hundred men gathered at that point about 3 o'clock this morning and completed the work before the railroad officials were aware that the pipes were being laid under their tracks. An armed guard is now patrolling the lines of pipe, as it is feared the railroad company will attempt to tear them up.

These pipes give the United States Pipe Line Company a through line from Bradford, Penn., to Hampton, N. J. The company is a competitor of the Standard Oil Company.

Bridgeport Man Dead in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 21.—Joseph W. Johnson of Bridgeport, Conn., was found dead of heart disease in his room at the Midland Hotel here last night. In his effects was found a card showing him to be a Deputy Sheriff, but as he was also a trustee for Eastern people holding mortgages on Kansas farms, he had probably been deputized only to give him power to serve papers in civil suits, which, it was learned by examining the documents in his valise, was his mission in coming West. In his pockets was $236.56 in money, mostly in large bills.

Capt. Hiram Weeks Drops Dead.

BAYPORT, L. I., July 21.—Hiram Weeks dropped dead at his home in this village this morning. He was a retired sea Captain, known far and wide as the hero of many whaling voyages.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Clifford Muller, a youth, who lives in West Orange, rushed into the station house there on Monday, hatless and breathless, and gasped out that a man had been murdered on the top of the mountain. Policemen were sent with the boy to find the corpse and investigate. After a weary climb the spot was located by the young man, but when the supposed body was turned over it was found to be nothing but a bale of old rags.

—The first fishery news from Labrador was received at St. John's, N. F., yesterday. Excellent catches are being made along the southern part of the coast, but the northern part is blocked by ice, preventing navigation. This ice will probably prevent the expedition of steamer Hope from reaching the coast so as to land a party there, which was originally intended.

—Darius Fles of Birdsboro, who attempted to kill Mrs. Israel Rehr on Monday night, was arrested yesterday. After the shooting he swam the Schuylkill River and then took a big dose of arsenic, but the quantity was too great to kill, and he will recover. It appears that Mrs. Rehr had been living with Fles and discarded him. Her injuries are not so serious as at first reported.

—The main storage house of the Diamond Match Company, in Chicago, Ill., was destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of $70,000. The fire was caused by an explosion on the second floor, the exact nature of which is not known. The flames gained headway so rapidly that the Fire Department could do little but protect adjoining buildings.

—Some unknown person placed a freight-car door on the railroad track near the station in Kingsland, N. J., yesterday, and, as a result, the fast train, which passes through at 2:30 A. M., was derailed. The wreck was not repaired until six hours later, and in the interval eight trains that came along had to wait.

—Mrs. Delia S. Parnell will not sail for Avondale, Ireland, Saturday, as had been expected. She has been unable to settle her business in Bordentown, N. J., and it is not known when she will depart for the home of her relatives on the other side.

—Theodore Banta, aged thirty years, of this city, was struck by a milk train at Ridgefield Park, N. J., on Monday, while he was walking on the track. His skull was fractured and he was removed to the Hackensack Hospital. It is thought that he will die.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Floral Fete Association, in Saratoga, N. Y., yesterday, it was decided to have the annual floral fete on Tuesday, Sept. 1.

LOOKS BAD FOR BRYAN

Prospects Are that the Populists May Not Take Him Up.

STRAIGHTOUTS IN THE MAJORITY

A Hot Fight Between the Factions Is Assured, with the Result [illegible] in Much Doubt.

DIVISION OF THE ELECTORS PROPOSED

The Candidate with the Greater Number of Votes at the Polls to be Made President.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—A day has changed the outlook here, and not to the liking of William Jennings Bryan. The prospect yesterday was that he would be nominated by the Populist Convention, and that Sewall would be dropped. The prospect to-night is that the "middle of the road" Popul

it your country by means of Populism. If you do not do it, we must, in defense of our principles, put another nominee in the field. Can you thus be elected?

The showing for Bryan is kept up near the headquarters of the National Committee, at the Lindell Hotel, by quite the best-dressed and least whiskery crowd of the convention. The shouters are largely Nebraska men, not delegates, but "rooters," and all Democrats. They exasperate the Populists.

"Look at 'em," sneered a Tennessee delegate, seeing a black beard big enough for a door mat. "They're not Populists. They wear nice straw hats, plied shirts, and jewelry. They're clerks, shopkeepers, capitalists, and altogether too fine for Populists."

These rooters have hurt Bryan quite as much as they have helped him. Their assurances that Bryan is as good a Populist as any "middle of the road man" threw out torrents of abuse for Bryan, threats to bolt, and execrations of Democrats as bitter as they were sometimes profane.

Success with Bryan does not bind the Southern Populists to the fact that Democratic success in the South means the defeat of the Populist organization, the restoration to power of the old leaders, and nothing for Populists. There was nothing like this factional hatred at either the Republican or Democratic convention.

To the Democratic visiting leaders the task of securing an indorsement of Bryan and Sewall is as difficult as they found it at Chicago to nominate Teller. Could they have succeeded in that attempt, the way would be easier here. Teller is known to be not a Populist, but there is implicit confidence in him, which there is not in Bryan.

It is useless for Capt. Kolb of Alabama to assure Texans that besides nominating Bryan, "as good a Populist as I am," the Democrats went further than the Populists have gone in attacking the Supreme Court. The Texans refuse to accept Bryan, whom Kolb has taken, or to consider Sewall, whom Kolb is prepared to accept. They say that to accept Bryan will be to give Texas to McKinley.

Stewart of Nevada, traveling about more than a man of his advanced age ought to travel in such poor weather, angrily asserts that if the opponents of Bryan bolt and name their candidate, that will mean the death of the Populist Party. But the straight-outs hate Stewart. He has said that they have been bought by Hanna. His accusations and advice only madden the men who refuse to follow the banner of the "boy orator of the Platte."

WORKING FOR INDORSEMENT.

The Bryan Forces Striving to Overcome Opposition.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Senator Jones, Gov. Stone of Missouri, and all the Democrats who can be brought here to exert influence upon the Populists to induce them to accept the Chicago platform and candidate, have been at work hard enough, but it does not appear that they have demonstrated any great political ability. Senator Jones plainly is not a deep politician. His methods are simple, and his propositions are public and ingenuous.

With the Western Populists who have been figuring as Republicans the suggestions of Senator Jones go very well. The Populists of the Western States say that the Democrats have offered them a Populist platform and candidate for President, and that they will take both if they can be assured of recognition. Mr. Jones was yesterday quoted by Jerry Simpson as having promised that for an indorsement of Bryan the Populists could have representation on the Democratic National Executive Committee. Mr. Jones to-day declares that he has given no such promise, and Jerry Simpson "allows" that he must have misunderstood the usually clear-spoken Arkansas Senator.

Bryan agents went among the straight-outs to-day with slips of Bryan's speeches headed, "Bryan's Letter on Populism," a letter in which he favors Government ownership of telegraph, railroad, and all other corporations, and which was published in Colorado to prove him acceptable as a Populist, but these touchy cranks, no two of whom will agree upon any proposition, flung away the letter, and the "no-cross-no-crown" oration with which Bryan has repeatedly stirred audiences, and resumed their demands for a candidate who will expand the currency by paper issues. They are for silver, but, upon the theory that a dollar can be made out of 50 cents' worth of silver, they insist that a paper dollar can be made worth nothing.

Oddly enough, some of these straight-outs care little for free silver. The opportunity to talk greenbackism brings out of their hiding places many old advocates of unlimited and irredeemable paper to be issued by the Government after the abolition of National banks and the National banking system.

A HARD FIGHT AHEAD.

Sound Money Cannot Hope to Win by Hurling Epithets.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Sound-money men everywhere may feel confident that this convention does not represent sane people; that it is a mere efflorescence, the symptom of a disturbance; but there is no doubt that it is the indication of a disease that must be reached by the proper application of powerful remedies. The silver movement has been taken up by the Chicago Convention, as these Populists assert, largely in consequence of the failure of the Democrats to secure free coinage and the desertion to Populism of thousands of dissatisfied men. To recover the Populist vote, once for free silver, but now advanced beyond that to the old fiat money ground, much of Populism has been adopted, and the Populists are asked to return to the old fold. They sneer in their weird, wild way at the Bourbons, whom they accuse of lagging four years behind the Populists; accuse them of cowardice and inconsistency, and are divided in their consideration of Bryan into Populists who admire him for the frends he has made and Populists who do not find assurance in his honeyed speeches that, if elected President, he will not become the tool of the old Democracy.

If Populism and Bryan are to be contended against in the West, the friends of sound-money must not defer the fight. The silver and fiat money men are enthusiasts, full of their faith, and much more willing to discuss politics than to cultivate farms. They have the literature of the subject as they have learned it pat on the tongue. They will dispute about the meaning of terms to the last analysis. They preach prosperity, based upon dreams, but they do it in a way to interest the farmer, who wants higher prices for corn and hogs, and who will be glad to have free silver if that will make higher selling prices for his products.

It will not be enough to declare from the East that the silverites are crazy, and are beguiling the ignorant farmers with cunningly devised fables. The fallacies of the fiat-money men must be exposed by men who know how to talk sound-money clearly and forcibly, with illustration and with humor.

If the Government is to be kept out of the hands of these fanatics for silver and greenbacks it will only be by facing and fighting them in their strongholds.

WASHBURN MAKES A FORECAST.

Bryan for Head of Ticket, Southern Man for the Other End.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—George F. Washburn of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Eastern division of the National Committee of the People's Party, makes this forecast:

"The determination of the Southern delegates to bolt in case of the indorsement of the Democratic ticket, together with the determination of the Western delegates to secure such indorsement, has led the conservative leaders of the party to seek a middle ground for the contending forces. To preserve the party organization and in the interest of harmony it is proposed to satisfy the Western men with the nomination of Bryan, which I predict is sure to occur, and reconcile the Southern men by nominating a popular leading Populist in the South for second place. We will not permit ourselves to be outgeneraled by the manipulators of the two old parties.

"We may unite on the head of the ticket in this way and adopt a platform consistent with our movement. If the Chicago Convention by its action got between us and the people, we simply shift the embarrassment and say: 'We will remain consistent and go with you as far as you went in our direction.' I believe this will be the result of the action of the convention. Bryan will be nominated and will have on our ticket as good a running mate as we can select from the South. The Western delegates will be satisfied to leave the selection of the candidate to the Southern men. We have not discussed the individuals, and I have heard no man's name suggested.

"If the Democratic Party wants success for its standard bearer, it may be forced to withdraw Sewall from the ticket, and I believe this would be welcomed by the Democrats of the West and South, and perhaps part of the Eastern States. Sewall's nomination was a contradiction and a blunder, and the Democratic Party already realizes it. If he should decline the nomination when it shall be tendered him formally, it would be an opportune time for the Democratic Committee to substitute our candidate for Vice-President and unite all Electors. This is heroic treatment, to be sure, but it is the only kind we are accustomed to. We will not be absorbed; we must preserve our party, and if this plan will prevent a split it should be adopted."

BUTLER TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The North Carolina Senator to Preside in the Preliminary Sessions.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The National Convention of the Populist Party elected Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina for temporary Chairman. He is an anti-Bryan man. The committee also attended to other business preliminary to the convention. Chairman Taubeneck presided and about fifty members were present.

The committee is organized upon a radically different basis from that of the old parties. Each State and Territory is entitled to three members and out of the entire membership of 153 a Central Executive Committee of nine is chosen to manage the campaign. The committee comprises two female members—Mrs. Anna L. Diggs of the District of Columbia, who was present to-day, and Mrs. A. O. Haskins from Arizona. There are no persons of official life on the committee except Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina, who carries a proxy.

There were but two contestants of importance, those from Colorado and Illinois. The former involve the entire State delegation; the latter the twenty-seven delegates from Cook County, (Chicago.) The Colorado contestants were headed by ex-Gov. Waite, but, he having declared in favor of Bryan's nomination, his colleagues deposed him for another leader.

The committee decided to seat both delegations from Cook County, Ill., giving each delegate half a vote. This decision was reconsidered later and the committee will give the contest further consideration.

By a subsequent vote the committee threw out the Burns-Hogan faction and seated the delegation headed by Dr. Taylor. This was a victory for Chairman Taubeneck, at whose suggestion the case was reopened. The Burns-Hogan people say they will go before the Committee on Credentials and will carry the fight to the floor of the convention.

No decision was reached in the Colorado case.

It was expected that in the selection of temporary Chairman and temporary Secretary there would be a test of the Bryan and anti-Bryan strength in the convention. Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa had been spoken of as the Bryan candidate for the place. Contrary to expectation his name was not presented to the committee.

Mr. Guthrie of North Carolina, the probable Populist candidate for Governor of that State, presented the name of Senator Butler, alleging that the mantle of Leonidas Polk had fallen upon him, and the honor sought was due to North Carolina because she had been the first to break the solid South.

Mr. Branch of Georgia named Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, and a delegate from Kansas presented the name of Gen. Field of Virginia.

Senator Butler's nomination was seconded by "Cyclone" Davis of Texas and F. G. Brown of Massachusetts, and he was selected temporary Chairman by acclamation.

For temporary Secretary, the names of W. D. Vincent of Kansas, editor of Sound Money, and J. W. Hayes, Secretary of the Executive Committee, Knights of Labor, were suggested and accepted.

S. D. Walton of Georgia, the only colored member of the committee, presented for use at the convention a gavel composed of seventeen different kinds of wood. Sixteen of these are from the South and West, and one from the East.

THE OMAHA PLATFORM.

Likely to Serve as a Basis for the St. Louis Declarations.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Notwithstanding the superabundance of platforms which individual delegates are prepared to unload upon the Committee on Resolutions, it is probable that the Nebraska platform adopted in Omaha July 4, 1892, will form the basis of the committee's recommendations. This was the platform which ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas attempted to force upon the Prohibitionists in Pittsburg last June and which, being rejected, led to the bolt of the free-silver Prohibitionists. This platform was as follows:

We meet in the midst of a Nation brought to the verge of moral, political, and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the Legislature, the Congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench.

The National power to create money is appropriated to English bondholders. A vast public debt payable in legal-tender currency has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of liberty, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing price of gold by decreasing the value of all form of property, including labor. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized in the continents, and is gradually taking possession of the world.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the National legislation to form a more perfect union and establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity.

We declare that this Republic can only endure as a free Government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the Nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets.

We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads.

We demand a National currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and, without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people.

We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and National revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate all railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the Post Office system, being necessary for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

We demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, without Federal intervention. We condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners, and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

The Populists generally accept this platform as a fair statement of the fundamental principles of their party.

STRAIGHT SILVERITES.

Their National Committee to Appeal for Support for Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The National Committee of the National Silver Party met this morning at the Lindell Hotel, but after a brief session a recess was taken until 1 o'clock, when a secret session was held in Dr. Mott's room in the same hotel. George P. Keeney of California presided.

One of the features of the afternoon session was a speech by Mr. Battell, the member from Vermont. Mr. Battell caused considerable enthusiasm when he asserted that the farmers of Vermont were in open revolt against existing conditions. The great majority, he said, could not be induced to go into the Democratic Party, but he predicted that many of the number would support Bryan and Sewall because of their belief in silver. He asserted that the Republican State Committee was astounded at the attitude assumed by the Republican farmers, and that they were uncertain what course to pursue.

Mr. Foster of Oregon, speaking to the proposition that it was essential that the silver party should continue its organization as an independent political body, with which both Republicans and Democrats consistently could unite in their support of free silver, asserted that Bryan and Sewall would carry Oregon by a majority of at least 10,000.

George W. Thompson of the State of Washington was elected to a place on the committee, and following this came the appointment of a special committee, consisting of Senator Jones of Nevada and Messrs. Stevens of Colorado, Baker of California, Thompson of Washington, and Devine of Nebraska, to draft an address to the public calling upon all friends of silver to support Bryan and Sewall.

THE BENIGHTED EAST.

Does Not Understand the Silver Question, Newlands Says.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Frank G. Newlands of Nevada, the silverite Representative in Congress, said to-day:

"The trouble with the people of the East is that they have paid no attention to the silver movement, and now it comes upon them like a revelation, but among the miners and the wheat and cotton growers of the West and South the economic features of this silver question have been thoroughly studied, and they are understood.

"This thing has been brought home to them by the extraordinary stimulus given to the production of wheat and cotton in silver-standard countries like India, and the threatened competition of Japan, another silver-standard country, in manufactures."

DELEGATES HAVE A FIST FIGHT.

Rival Populist Factions from Illinois Come to Blows—Police Interfere.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The contesting delegations from Illinois got mixed up in the hallway outside the room in which the National Committee was hearing their respective claims this evening, and blows were exchanged.

The committee met at 9 P. M. and had been in session only a few minutes when the contestants, headed by Burns and Hogan, made some remarks about the Dr. Taylor faction, which Taylor resented. The ife was passed, and in a second the two factions were mixed up on the floor.

Taylor was thrown down twice. He used his fists to good advantage, and landed several blows on the faces of his opponents. The men were pulled apart, but got together a second time.

Dr. Taylor was thrown, and several men piled up on top of him.

There were threats of resorting to firearms when the police arrived and restored order.

The Silver Party Side Show.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The silver convention will be a small side show, and will last but one day, unless Senator Stewart, who is to address it, should remember that he is not speaking in the Senate. Its mission will have been accomplished when it shall have adopted a platform with one free coinage plank and indorsed the nominations of Bryan and Sewall.

TAMMANY INDORSEMENT OF BRYAN.

Meeting for That Purpose Probable Within the Next Week.

The call for the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, at which it is expected the Chicago ticket will be indorsed, was not issued yesterday, but probably it will be to-day. It will summon the committee to meet either on Saturday of this week or Wednesday of next week. Wednesday is favored by some because they believe that the Tammany Committee should at least wait, before making its plunge into Populism, until the Democratic State Committee has had a chance to meet.

The State Committee will meet next Tuesday. It is understood that John C. Sheehan, the executive head of Tammany, thinks next Wednesday time enough for Tammany to meet.

All is not harmony in Tammany on the question of indorsing the Chicago ticket, and the Executive Committee's meeting is not likely to be unanimous. There are some who believe that Tammany will do itself a serious injury in the local campaign of 1897, when a Mayor, Controller, District Attorney, County Clerk, Sheriff, and Register will be chosen, by precipitate action now.

Besides, there are a few Sachems of the Tammany society who are openly opposed to the ticket, and a Sachem is ordinarily a potent factor in Tammany affairs. Grand Sachem Frederick Smyth and Sachems Hugh J. Grant, Henry D. Hotchkiss, and J. Sergeant Cram have openly said that they cannot support the ticket. What such men are to do in the campaign will be best determined when it is ascertained whether there will be a sound-money Democratic ticket nominated.

Shrewd observers of transitory political conditions in this city, men who have seen political fevers come and go, are of the opinion that the silver fever will slightly increase for the next few weeks, and will reach its height by the last of August. From that time on they look for a rapid recovery from the fever, with consequent disaster to the coyote ticket.

Mr. Sheehan has evidently passed the word around that meetings to ratify the Chicago ticket may be held in the Assembly districts before the Executive Committee takes action. At any rate a meeting for this purpose has been called in the Fourteenth Assembly District and will take place at the Tammany Headquarters, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, to-morrow night. This is ex-Register John Reilly's old district. Alderman John T. Oakley is the representative leader of it now, but Mr. Reilly still controls it.

The real purpose of this meeting is probably to give William Sulzer a chance to make a speech for Bryan. Mr. Sulzer is credited with having sent a night message to Candidate Bryan late on Monday night informing him that he, Sulzer, had organized the first Bryan and Sewall club in New-York City.

BRYAN GOES TO OMAHA.

Received Kindly by Citizens, Regardless of Parties.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—Candidate Bryan received a warm reception from Omaha people to-night. He was escorted from the station to the corner of Douglas and Fifteenth Streets, where the speakers' stand had been erected, by an immense procession and was cheered heartily all the way.

In reply to the introductory speech of Mayor Broatch, Mr. Bryan said:

I have conceded to my opponents the same honesty of purpose that I have demanded that you should admit for myself, and so in this great and memorable campaign upon which we are entering for you, any complimentary terms that you may have to toward myself, every good word that you can use toward me, I can repeat of my opponent, Major McKinley.

If you tell me that I honestly indorse the sentiments written in the platform on which I stand, I tell you that I know you who oppose me are just as sincere in your desire for good government. With nothing but zeal for a cause to commend me, I have at least demonstrated that age is not a necessity in politics in the United States.

The reception tendered Mr. Bryan was participated in by members of all parties.

NO CHEAP MONEY FOR HIM.

Maryland Electoral Candidate Withdraws from the Ticket.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Randolph Barton, who headed the Democratic Electoral ticket named by the State Convention, to-day withdrew from the ticket. He will support the Republican nominees. In a letter to Hammersley W. Talbot, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Mr. Barton says:

It might be possible for me to dismiss the resolutions aimed at the Supreme Court and President Cleveland and the civil service law as mere generalities, intended to soothe the spleen of such men as Tillman and Altgeld, but to the dangerous error of the money resolution I find it impossible to reconcile myself.

I can think of no class of our people, from the day laborer to the capitalist, who will not suffer disastrously by the delusion that inflation brings prosperity. I do not wish to identify myself with a political party urging the measures offered to the people in the Chicago platform.

I am most reluctantly forced to the conclusion that McKinley and Hobart at this time represent the best interests of the people of the United States, and I shall vote for them.

Mr. Barton is the senior member of the law firm of Barton & Wilmer of this city.

BOLT IN BRYAN'S OWN STATE.

The Butte Gazette Declares Against the Chicago Ticket.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 21.—The Butte Gazette, a Democratic paper published in Northwestern Nebraska, has bolted the ticket. In the last issue of the paper the ticket "McKinley and Hobart" appears at the head of the editorial page, and the attitude of the paper is given as follows:

We have been long suffering and have hoped for the best, but the action of the Chicago Convention is not Democratic. We are reluctantly compelled in the interest of true Democracy and the country to use our influence with our readers against the Chicago ticket, and urge them to support McKinley and Hobart.

The Gazette is an influential paper in its section.

Wise Men of Peace.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—Francis J. Gallagher of this city, who was slated to run for Vice President on the Universal Peace Union ticket, says that the union, believing the time has come when minor principles should be sacrificed for the preservation of the greater (the Nation's) honor, will not run an independent ticket. The members of the union will vote against Bryan and the Chicago platform.

Mr. Bryan Carves a Watermelon.

OMAHA, Neb., July 21.—There was an impromptu watermelon party to-day at Candidate Bryan's house. A melon weighing forty-seven pounds, which had been sent to Mr. Bryan from Georgia, was carved for the delectation of the newspaper men who accompanied Mr. Bryan from Chicago to Lincoln. The newspaper men said the melon was a good one.

Will Support the Chicago Ticket.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 21.—The Atlanta Evening Journal announces that it will support the Chicago ticket.

HAD A NICKEL WATCH.

A. H. Lighthall Produced It Exultingly in Supplementary Proceedings.

Almerin H. Lightall, a Commissioner for the Park Avenue Improvement and a well-known engineer, was further examined in supplementary proceedings in the Supreme Court yesterday by Robert E. Robeson, on a judgment obtained against him in the Tenth District Court by Louis Lutz, for a bill of $28.33 for groceries. In spite of the fact that Mr. Lightall has a salary from the New-York Central Railroad of $250 a month, he says he cannot pay this judgment.

In a previous examination Mr. Lightall swore that he had assigned his salary to C. B. Hughes of 47 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who drew it and then let him have what he wanted of it, charging 6 per cent. for handling the money.

Mr. Lightall has had some domestic trouble, and he resents any allusion to it. Mr. Robeson asked him at the start whether he maintained more than the one household at Ninetieth Street and Madison Avenue, where he says he lives. Mr. Lightall got angry and refused to answer the question.

"You are making slurs again," he said, "and I will not answer."

He was sustained by his counsel in the refusal, and both lawyers went down stairs to find a Judge to decide whether Mr. Lightall should answer or not. None would hear them then, so the question went unanswered.

Mr. Lightall said he does not live at Bath Beach. He said his family lived with him in Madison Avenue, and that when the order in supplementary proceedings was served on him he was supporting it.

Mr. Lightall said he has owned no diamonds or jewelry in seven years, and has had no bank account in ten years. He said he sold his watch six years ago, and that his business had not required the use of a watch in the last two years.

The most surprising part of the examination was that after every question, Mr. Lightall consulted with his lawyer before he made answer, and then, for the most part, his lawyer told him what to say. Mr. Robeson made no objection, however.

Mr. Lightall said that Edson Thalmer owes him $30,000 for services as engineer. He does not know where Mr. Thalmer lives now. He brought an action for the recovery of the money, but does not know whether it is pending now or not. He has been unable to find out whether Mr. Thalmer is able to pay the debt. No other money is due to him.

"What is on the end of that fob in your pocket?" said Mr. Robeson suddenly.

Mr. Lighthall produced a nickel watch from his vest pocket and held it up exultingly. It was a very cheap watch.

"Did you put that on for the occasion?" asked the lawyer. Mr. Lighthall made no answer.

"An intelligent man like you ought to have a newer dodge than the judgment debtor watch," said Mr. Robeson.

"Yes, and you ought to have a newer joke," retorted Mr. Lighthall.

The matter went over to Aug. 4, when Mr. Lighthall will sign his testimony, and any witness that may be wanted will then be examined.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS.

Ex-Mayor Grant and Mrs. Grant have taken up their residence for a month at their farm, Oradel, near Hackensack, N. J.

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There is quite a colony of Tammany leaders at Far Rockaway this year, including ex-Mayor Gilroy, John C. Sheehan, and John F. Carroll, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions.

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Tammany's action in not putting out a banner this year, so long after a Democratic National Convention, is unusual, but it is not without precedent. In 1884 Tammany was so irate over the nomination of Mr. Cleveland that it was September before the banner was unfurled in front of the Wigwam.

The excuse given that year was that the painters were all on strike. It took John Kelly many weeks before he got ready to indorse the Democratic ticket, much longer than it will take the active Tammany leaders of to-day to indorse the coyote Populistic ticket made at Chicago.

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The dry goods district in the vicinity of Broadway will have plenty of McKinley and Hobart banners across its streets before long. The first banner was strung across Worth Street from Mayor Strong's wholesale dry goods house on the morning after the St. Louis Convention adjourned. Other banners have since been swung out on Worth Street, near Church Street, and near Broadway.

It is proposed to put up additional banners as follows: Thomas Street, between Broadway and Church; Broadway and Thomas Street, Broadway and Leonard Street, Broadway and Franklin Street, Broadway at Howard Street, Canal Street, west of Broadway; Greene Street, above Canal Street; White Street, west of Broadway; Franklin Street, between Church Street and West Broadway; Leonard Street, between Broadway and Church Street, and Leonard Street, between Church Street and West Broadway.

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The demand for sound money literature is becoming greater every day. The Secretary at the down-town office of the Reform Club receives nearly 100 letters a day asking for the club's pamphlets on sound currency. More than $100 was received last week for such literature, and the demand is constantly increasing.

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Chief Justice Robert A. Van Wyck of the City Court is spending part of his vacation at Asbury Park. Congressman George B. McClellan is taking a short vacation on the Massachusetts coast.

Big Fire in Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 21.—Naylor's Opera House and three adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $150,000.

Senator Smith's Ill Health.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American.

It may not be generally known, but is true, that Senator Smith, with all his robust appearance, has very delicate health from weakness of the digestion, and is obliged to guard himself closely in order to avoid serious demonstrations. His trip to Europe for the sake of his health was planned long since, and was suddenly undertaken only because he was busily engaged in political and business duties up to the very moment of his departure. He will be back in time to do all that may be done to serve the interests of his party.

Grand

Results—blood purified, suffering relieved, strength restored, system built up, nerves strengthened, by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THERE IS BUT ONE ISSUE

GREAT INTEREST BEING SHOWN IN THE SILVER QUESTION.

Treasury Department Officers Devote Much of Their Time to Answering Inquiries Concerning Free Coinage, Ratio, and Other Matters Relating to Finance—Forty-eight Letters Full of Questions Received by One Person in a Day.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—If the Republican managers have any lingering doubts that the money question is to overshadow all others in the campaign, they need only to visit the Treasury to have their minds set right. The mail of several officers of the Treasury has grown steadily to enormous proportions through the desire of men in all parts of the country to acquire information bearing on the silver craze.

An officer, who does not care to have his name mentioned because of the certainty that if it should be mentioned he would become more of a target for information-seekers, said this evening to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, that his last mail this afternoon brought forty-eight letters, each containing from one to a dozen questions relating to the great issue.

The inquiries cover every conceivable phase of the currency question, and the inquirers are of all shades of political belief. Most of them want information that easily can be furnished, such, for instance, as the total amount of the coinage of the last fiscal year, the amount of gold and silver in circulation in the United States, the present value of different coins, &c., but many of the questions are of a more abstruse nature, and would tax the Treasury people to answer them properly. Here are questions lately submitted to Director of the Mint Preston, and the answers he has given:

Q.—What is meant by the free coinage of silver? A.—The right of individuals to deposit standard silver in any amount at the mints and have it coined into full legal-tender coins.

Q.—What is meant by the ratio of 16 to 1? A.—The ratio in coinage of 16 to 1 means that 16 ounces of pure silver coined shall have the same value as one ounce of pure gold coined, namely, $20.67.

Q.—What is meant by bimetallism? A.—The unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, on private account, into full legal-tender coins.

Q.—What is meant by single standard, gold or silver? A.—That only one metal shall be coined on private account into full legal-tender coins, and that only the favored metal shall be coined without limit.

The constant increase in the volume of questions is convincing to those who receive them that the attempt of McKinley to keep the tariff issue to the front will be fruitless. As indicated in these dispatches last night, Mark Hanna and those associated with him in conducting the Republican campaign at last have read the handwriting on the wall. McKinley, before the campaign shall be far advanced, undoubtedly will be found advocating the cause of sound money. The longer he shall delay dropping the tariff and taking up the vital question, the worse it will be for him and the cause of sound money. As an issue the tariff will not cut any more figure in this campaign than the question of Canadian independence.

One of the stock arguments of the silverites is that the supply of gold is insufficient to meet the demands of the world for money. If this be true, why do the leading nations of the earth persist in clinging to the gold standard?

As a matter of fact, the world's supply of gold is increasing constantly. The entire gold product in the calendar year 1892 was in excess of $146,000,000. The output of 1895 was over $180,000,000. The product exceeded $203,000,000 in 1895. The Director of the Mint estimates that in the calendar year 1896 the world's output will be not less than $220,000,000.

The United States in 1894 produced nearly $40,000,000 worth of gold, and in the succeeding year the amount mined was valued at $46,000,000. The year 1896 will see the output of the yellow metal in this country alone exceed $50,000,000.

The silverites ignore the fact that the business of the world is done largely by the exchange of commodities. Fully 95 per cent. of the world's business transactions are effected without the actual use of money. From the standpoint of the supply of gold, the argument is all on the sound-money side.

ANDREW CARNEGIE FIRM FOR GOLD

Would Rather Have Free Trade than Free Silver and Protection.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 21.—An interview with Mr. Carnegie appeared in The Iron Age two months ago, in which he took strong grounds against free silver, saying that he would rather have free trade and sound money than protection and free silver. Capt. George C. Norton of this city wrote Mr. Carnegie a congratulatory letter in which, however, he suggested that Mr. Carnegie ought to suggest to his party that they should disapprove the wanton extravagance of the River and Harbor bill.

His reply has just been received and is as follows:

CLUNY CASTLE, KINGUSSIE, July 4, 1896.

My Dear Mr. Norton: Yours of the 23d ult. received. I am glad you like my views published in The Iron Age. The expenditures of the United States Government as compared with other Governments are really very small, taking into account its wealth and population. I do not think there is much danger in the line of excessive expenditure.

The pensions are the great charge, and these will now rapidly lessen. The amount we spend upon harbors and rivers, in my opinion, should be cut down. As no money expended yields such benefits to the country. Fine Government buildings for Post Offices and courts scattered throughout the land are really symbols of the unity of the country, and I am always pleased to see a city get a Post Office or court building. There is an unwise economy and a wise extravagance. Our country is very rich indeed, but has been sadly misgoverned financially. The Government should go out of the banking business and we should stand firmly upon gold. Yours very truly,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

MR. HARRIGAN'S NEW MANAGER.

Commodore John Moller Will Look After the Actor's Interests.

Commodore John Moller, who retired from the business of refining sugar with several million dollars to his credit, and who was last year financially interested with Manager A. M. Palmer in the production of "Little Christopher," at the Garden Theatre, yesterday closed an agreement by which he becomes the manager and financial backer of Edward Harrigan.

Commodore Moller and Mr. Harrigan attended school together in this city forty years ago, and the closest friendship has always existed between them.

Mr. Harrigan will produce his latest play, "Marty Malone," at the Bijou Theatre, Aug. 31. "Marty Malone" is said to be on the order of Harrigan's former play, "Reilly and the Four Hundred."

The leading female character, La Belle Pauline, will be played by Miss Pauline Train, a young and pretty English actress, who last season played the part of Pepinta in "Little Christopher." Miss Train is now being coached in her rôle by Bessie Bonehill, another clever actress, at Miss Bonehill's country place, "The Orchard," near Pathogue, L. I.

Found Dead in Central Park.

The attention of a park policeman was called to a man sitting on a bench on the west drive of Central Park, opposite Seventy-fourth Street, last night. The policeman attempted to arouse the stranger, but failed, and sent for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, and on its arrival the doctor pronounced the man dead. He was about forty-five years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and was dressed in plain black clothes. In one of his pockets was found a handkerchief with the letter "E." worked in the corner. The body was removed to the Arsenal and the Coroner notified.

TRAVEL WITH A FRIEND

Who will protect you from those enemies—nausea, indigestion, malaria, and the sickness produced by rocking on the waves, and sometimes by inland traveling over the rough beds of ill-laid railroads. Such a friend is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Ocean mariners, yachtsmen, commercial and theatrical agents, and tourists testify to the protective potency of this effective safeguard, which conquers also rheumatism, nervousness, and biliousness.

PRACTICAL TALKS ABOUT SILVER.

The "Corner in Money."

Every advocate of the fifty-three-cent-dollar-idea who talks from the platform or writes for the newspapers is a calamity man. Country is going to the dogs; mills are idle; business men are face to face with bankruptcy; laborers are recompensed poorly; people are starving; prosperity has given us a cold shoulder. That's the way Candidate Bryan talks; that's the way they all talk.

Senator Teller and some other Republicans who bolted the St. Louis Convention issued a manifesto day before yesterday that was full of calamity talk. For example, they said:

That the condition of the country is not satisfactory all admit. The producers of wealth are not receiving fair compensation for their labor, whether in field, factory, or mine; enterprise has ceased, values are constantly declining; labor is unemployed; discontent and distress prevail to an extent never before known in the history of the country.

What is their remedy? Free and unlimited coinage of fifty-three-cent dollars.

I heard a man prescribing this remedy last night. Times were hard, he said, because money was scarce and dear.

"We've got to have more money," said he, "with which to do the business of the country. The money lenders are fighting against it, but the people are for it, and they are going to have their way."

"I want to ask you a question," said I. "I would like you to tell me how this cheap-money remedy you speak of will work. How would this country gain anything by cutting our dollars in two in the middle?"

The man went off into a lot of sophistical talk about a "corner in gold," the Rothschilds, British interference in American financial affairs, &c. He wound up by reading to me this extract from the manifesto issued by Teller and his friends, from which I already have quoted:

When will Great Britain, controlled as she is by the creditor classes, who collect vast sums of money for interest due her and her citizens, who buy of us annually many more millions than she sells to us and whose interest it is to make the pound sterling purchase as much of our products as possible, consent that we shall be financially independent as we are supposed to be politically independent? When did the creditor classes of Great Britain give us or in any way yield an advantage such as they now posses through the maintenance of the gold standard?

"That's rubbish," said I. "That's mine-owner talk. It begins wrong, ends wrong, and is wrong all the way through. I want to call your attention to one very important fact. It is that the rate of interest in this country has been lessening steadily for the last twenty years. Money has been seeking profitable investment. Instead of being dear, money is dirt cheap. If you have managed in recent years to scrape together a couple of nundred dollars and have looked for a place to put it, you know as well as I know it, that three and a half or four per cent. is about all that can be secured on a safe investment. If you call money dear when it can be had at such rates as that, I don't.

"Another thing is that there never has been in my recollection a time when there was so little difficulty in borrowing on good security. Don't talk about a corner in money. People who have money want to keep it in circulation. They always are ready to turn it into safe channels. They never let it remain idle so long as they may employ it with reasonable assurance that it is safe.

"The proposition of Mr. Teller and his friends as to England's attitude toward this country is perfectly silly. Millions on millions of English capital have been withdrawn from this country in the last two years. Why? Because those who own it became alarmed at the prospect that this country, individual citizens of this country, and American corporations would repudiate their obligations to a certain extent. Silver agitation scared the British investor in American securities. He sold his bonds and stocks and called for gold, as he had a right to do, and as you or I would have done in his situation.

"The English investor was not greedy about his interest. He is not greedy to-day. If we could settle this silver question once for all and convince the world that investments in American securities were absolutely safe, the people on the other side the water would tumble over one another in their rush to the cable offices, so great would be their desire to buy our stocks, bonds, and mortgages.

"There isn't a financier of standing in New-York City who will not say this is true.

"Your remedy for the hard times is ridiculous. You propose to give your patient more of the very thing that made him sick. Silver agitation has brought us to the verge of bankruptcy; you propose to do some more agitating. You propose repudiation of our debts, which is bankruptcy. What you would do afterward you don't know.

"You are worse than the doctor who always gave his patients something that would make them 'throw fits.' He didn't know a blessed thing about typhoid fever, or pneumonia, nor even wind in the stomach; but, to quote his own words, he was 'the devil and all on fits.' You work on the same line as this fit doctor up to a certain point. But though you can throw the country into fits all right, you can't care for your patient afterward.

"Gold, you say, has made the country sick; silver will make it well. No, Sir; you're wrong. Suppose, instead of trying this fifty-three-cent silver cure, we try something else. Suppose we inform the world that we've got through 'fooling' with our monetary system, and propose to have nothing further to say about flatism, repudiation, and cheap money.

"'Demonstrate to us that you are cured,' the foreign capitalist will say, 'and we'll send over our money in ship loads. We've got it idle here. Show us where we may invest it safely, and we'll ship it along.'

"Would it pay us to make the demonstration? I say yes. Every intelligent financier and business man in New-York would say yes. Suppose we should take the English plan of a consolidated loan. That is, issue one set of bonds to take the place of all our outstanding bonds, and also our paper money, including silver certificates. We then should be out of the banking business. The money operations of the Government would be confined to collecting taxes sufficient to pay our expenses and the disbursement of the same. There would be no need to borrow. Instead of borrowing we should be paying our debt, provided, of course, we should make our revenue large enough, as we easily could do.

"At what rate could we issue these refunding bonds? I don't know what would be the lowest rate, but there isn't a doubt that we could make it as low as 2½ per cent. Does that look like a money corner? Does that look as though the foreign capital

LARCHMONT'S LADIES' DAY

THOUSANDS OF LIGHTS ILLUMINATED THE GROUNDS AND YACHTS.

A Gala Day of Sport and Fun for the Visitors of the Yachtsmen—Gig and Naphtha Launch Races and Water Sports in the Afternoon—A Ball and Illuminations in the Evening—To-day's Big Open Regatta for All Classes.

Larchmont was like fairyland last night. The grounds around the clubhouse were beautifully illuminated and the yachts in the harbor burned colored fire, flashed their searchlights, and sent up rockets and added much to the splendor of the scene.

The entire day was given up by the yachtsmen to the entertainment of the ladies. In the afternoon there were races, water sports, a reception, and a concert, and in the evening a ball and illumination of the grounds and yachts. It was a gala day, and the yachtsmen distinguished themselves. The scene in the daytime was brilliant, every one of the hundred and more yachts in the harbor having dressed ship, but in the evening a scene was presented that was never witnessed in this country before.

The handsome clubhouse was brilliantly illuminated with Japanese lanterns and was gay enough by itself. The clubhouse faces the water, and in front is a big lawn, which runs down to a sea wall. On this wall last night were fifty fountains, and as the water was thrown into the air colored lights were flashed on it from calcium lights arranged on the roof of the piazza. At the back and sides of the clubhouse are well-kept grounds, with hundreds of big shade trees and fancy shrubs and ferns. These grounds were like fairland. Thousands of lanterns of all colors had been placed around the trees along the walks, in the vines, and in every available place, and thousands of Japanese and Chinese lanterns were suspended from the branches of the trees and arranged to form arches over the walks, while here and there on the grass were illuminated fountains.

Out in the harbor the yachts were at anchor, and a thousand and one lights twinkled from their portholes. The houses and grounds on each side of the harbor were illuminated also.

All the lights on shore were burning by 9 o'clock, and then the guests for the ball began to arrive. They seemed almost to be too much fascinated with the scene to dance, and were content to wander about the grounds and admire the pretty picture before them.

At 10:30 o'clock a signal was given from the flagship Ramona, and, as if by magic, every yacht in the fleet was illuminated. Rockets shot up in the air, roman candles tired their fancy colored balls out on the water, and red, blue, and white signal lights were seen all over the harbor. Floats had been anchored outside the two points of land that form Larchmont Harbor, and colored fire was burned on these floats and shone with weird effect through the trees.

One fair guest remarked: "The fairies and the mermaids must have met to-day and each determined to outdo the other in making a pretty picture, and it is hard to say which have done the best."

The scene will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness it, and as a pretty illuminated picture it will stand on record until the Larchmont yachtsmen beat it at the race week next Summer.

Among those who were at the clubhouse yesterday were Commodore and Mrs. H. M. Gillig, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Rich, Mrs. T. Gelston, Mrs. P. G. Fulgraff, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Knapp, Commodore and Mrs. F. T. Adams, Miss Jessie L. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. William Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hall, Miss Jennie Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sterling, Miss Ida Brooks, Miss Cherry Bender, Miss Sakura, Miss Juliet Demorest, Miss S. Tucker, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. George G. Murray, Mrs. George Sanger, Mrs. R. C. Fisher, Miss Tatum, Mrs. McDonough, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mrs. E. P. Jenkins, Mrs. C. L. Leonore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tobias, Mrs. M. Murray, Commodore and Mrs. C. E. Postley, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Alley, Mrs. H. W. Albro, Mrs. F. W. Webster, Mrs. Quackenbush, Mrs. E. C. Wallace, Miss Minnie Bowman, Miss C. A. Pendleton, Mrs. H. Hewitt, Miss Flint, Miss Marie Rich, Miss Woodward, Miss Marie Hellen, Mrs. Bryan Alley, Miss Tucker, Mrs. F. Freeman, Mrs. R. J. Schaeffer, Mrs. Randolph Hurry, Miss Edith Ward, Mrs. G. E. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Adams, Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pearl, Gen. T. L. Watson, Rear Commodore Hatch, Fleet Captain George Cormack, Augustin Monroe, and Commodore John H. Hanan.

During the afternoon the gig and launch races and water sports were held. They began at 1 o'clock and lasted until nearly 6 o'clock. Every one was well pleased with the sport.

There were two races for naphtha launches and they began the afternoon's sport. The first was for launches over twenty-one feet in length. These started: The first prize, $12, was won by the Republic; the record prize, 88, was won by the Embla, and the Crescent was third.

In the race for launches twenty-one feet and under nine boats started. It was a pretty race and very close from start to finish. Sachem won first prize, $10; Ramona second prize, $8, and Yampa third prize, $7.

The four-oared gig race for the Hen and Chicken colors presented by Commodore H. M. Gillig, was won by Ramona; Amorita was second, and Sachem third. The money prizes were $40 to the first and $25 to the second.

There were seven starters in the pair-oared gig race for the Dauntless colors, presented by H. B. Seeley. The Crusader's gig won the colors and $24. Embla finished second and won $15, and Atlantic third and won $9.

Seven dingies raced for the Execution colors, presented by H. B. Seeley. The Amorita's dingy finishes first and won the colors and $10, Sachem was second and won $7, and Carmita third and won $5.

The water sports caused lots of fun. There were swimming races, tub races, horseback riding, and as the programme said, "many other things that are out of sight." The funniest part of the sport was a water baseball match between married and single men. The teams were as follows:

MARRIED.	SINGLE.
Harry Gillig, c.	A. F. Camacho, c.
T. R. Hostetter, p.	"Cliff" Brokaw, p.
F. Fulgraff, 1b.	W. Butler, 1b.
J. H. Hanan, 2b.	G. Butler, 2b.
George E. Murray, 3b.	"Jack" Neilson, lf.
Otto Sarony, ss.	H. E. Smith, 3b.
A. Marshall, rf.	W. H. Hall, ss.
Gould Hamilton, lf.	E. Uint, rf.
A. Thomas, cf.	H. B. Seley, cf.

The married men won by a score of 1 to 0, Commodore Gillig and John H. Hanan were the heroes of the winning team. The game is played in the water. A barrel is anchored for each base. The batsman stands on a float, and the pitcher throws a big hollow ball to him. If the ball is hit, the batsman has to dive off the float and swim to first base. The regular baseball rules govern, as far as possible. Commodore Gillig made a hit, and got safely to first. Then he stole to second, taking first base along with him. Another hit enabled Commodore Gillig to get safely home, and the married men had scored a run.

Then the single men tried. Mamacho got to first, and tried to steal second, but John Hanan, who was holding down second base, was too much for him, and put Camacho out. Augustin Monroe was the umpire, and his decisions proved so unpopular that all the players swarmed upon the float on which he was standing and threw him in the water. Mr. Monroe remarked afterward that it was about time for his afternoon swim.

To-day there will be another open regatta. The entries are as follows:

Schooners.—Special Class A—Ramona, Sachem; Class B—Colonia, Emerald; Class D—Amorita, Quisetta; Class E—Viator.

Sloops.—Class 4—Wasp, Carmita; Class 5 (Flush Deck)—Uvira; Class 5 (Cabin Trunks)—Choctaw, Awa; Class 6—Nota, Drusilla; Class 7—Infanta, Coya, Cymbra; Class 8—Dragoon, Acushla, Vorant II.; Special Class (Thirty-footers)—Musme, Departure, Mai, Carolina, Argonaut, Raccoon; Class 9—Ninita.

Cat-Rigged.—Class 10—Quantuck, Goblin, Eos, Hyale; Class 11—Dosoris, Volsung, Oconee; Class 12—Weasel, Presto, St. Elmo II., Grace, Ethel; Class 13—Buffoon, Speedway; Class 15—Americus, E. Z. Sloat.

Twenty-one-Footers.—Class 61—Celia, Houri, Vaquero.

Fifteen-Footers.—Class 17—Hope, Gnome, Paprika, Ideal, Glance, Tribby, Willada, Die Hexe, Yola, Monsoon.

Meteor May Be Libeled.

LONDON, July 21.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that Emperor William's yacht Meteor has arrived at Dublin to take part in the Kingstown regatta. The paper adds that the Meteor is threatened with seizure owing to her Captain refusing to pay the heavy salvage demanded by a tug for assistance rendered to the yacht a few days ago.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, July 21.—Passed East—Steam yachts Vision, F. H. Benedict; Charletta, W. H. Higgins; Helvetia, C. O'D. Iselin; Parthenia, Stephen J. Roach; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenburg; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Dusquesne, T. R. Hostetter; Marietta, Harrison B. Moore; Gladys, A. W. Thompson, and Nereid, Albert J. Wise. Schooner Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, and yawl Argo, Dr. Delano Fitzgerald.

Passed West—Steam yacht Tolnette, Albert B. Hilton. Schooner yacht Madeleine, J. S. Dickerson, and sloop yacht Carrie, Edward Hall.

Left for Larchmont—Schooner yacht Idlewild, R. R. Johns.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Neaera, Henry K. McHarg. Sloop yacht Narouuya, Richard P. White, and cutter yacht Infanta, John H. Mills. Raters Mai, O. B. Jennings, and Carolina, Pembroke Jones.

Sloop yacht Bonnie Kate, F. A. Plummer, was hauled out to clean and paint.

Steam yacht Admiral, Richard W. Comstock, from Newburg, N. Y., while coming down the Hudson River this morning, broke down and was taken in tow to this port, where repairs will be made.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—The steam yacht Moretta, H. B. Moore, and schooner Alcaea, David Dow, arrived to-night.

Other yachts in port are steamer Hiawatha, Mr. Fleischman; Barracouta, Mrs. J. G. Fell; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Sapphire, James Stillman; Ballymena, John N. Dickas Brown; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Beatrice, Ogden Goelet; May, Edwin D. Morgan, and Black Pearl, Mr. Sheldon. Schooners Constellation, George W. Weld; Marguerite, Henry W. Lamb; Clytie, H. C. Ward, and Glendevere, Robert B. Carpenter, and sloops Linda of the New-York Yacht Club, Daffodil, Frederic P. Sands, and Esperita, Gavlin, and Consuelo of the New-York Yacht Club.

PORTLAND, Me., July 21.—George J. Gould's steam yacht Atalanta arrived in this harbor today. She will take a supply of coal and at once proceed to Bar Harbor.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 21.—Steam yacht Eleanor, from New-York, cruising eastward, arrived this afternoon. Steam yacht Indolent, J. C. Rhodes, owner, arrived from New-Bedford, cruising.

STEINITZ WINS HIS GAME.

Progress of the Big Chess Tournament at Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, July 21.—The second round of the international chess tournament was played to-day, the pairing being as follows:

Blackburne vs. Tschigorin, Teichmann vs. Steinitz, Showalter vs. Tarrasch, Winawer vs. Janowski, Schallopp vs. Walbrodt, Maroczy vs. Porges, Marco vs. Albin, Schlechter vs. Pillsbury, Lasker vs. Schiffers.

Tschigorin beat Blackburne in a Giuoco Piano after fifty-six moves. Steinitz beat Teichmann in a Ruy Lopez after forty-five moves. Showalter and Tarrasch drew a Queen's gambit after thirty-two moves. Janowski beat Winawer in a centre gambit after fifty-seven moves. Walbrodt beat Schallopp in a Ruy Lopez after thirty-five moves. Maroczy beat Porges in a Scotch gambit after eighty-two moves. Marco and Albin drew a Ruy Lopez after fifty-seven moves.

Schlechter and Pillsbury drew a Ruy Lopez after forty-one moves. Lasker beat Schiffers in a P-Q 4 opening after fifty-two moves. Charousek had a bye.

Appended is the standing of all the competitors up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	½	1½	Schiffers	1	1
Blackburne	½	1½	Schlechter	1	1
Charousek	1	..	Showalter	½	1½
Janowski	2	..	Steinitz	2	..
Lasker	2	..	Tarrasch	1	1
Marco	½	1½	Teichmann	½	1½
Maroczy	1½	½	Tschigorin	2	..
Pillsbury	½	1½	Walbrodt	1½	½
Porges	2	..	Winawer	2	..
Schallopp	2	..			

Total number of games won, 18. Total number of games lost, 18. Total number of games still to be played, 153.

BEATEN IN TWO GAMES.

The New-Yorks Were Unable to Bat Cincinnati's Pitchers.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cincinnati, 4; New-York, 0.

Cincinnati, 4; New-York, 2, (second game.)

Cleveland, 2; Washington, 0.

Cleveland, 7; Washington, 0. (Second game.)

Pittsburg, 5; Baltimore, 0.

Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 0. (Second game.)

Chicago, 7; Boston, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cincinnati	55	26	.679
Cleveland	51	25	.671
Baltimore	50	23	.667
Chicago	47	36	.566
Boston	42	34	.553
Pittsburg	41	35	.539
Brooklyn	35	41	.461
Philadelphia	35	41	.461
Washington	31	41	.431
New-York	31	43	.419
St. Louis	22	55	.286
Louisville	17	55	.236

CINCINNATI, July 21.—The Reds won two good games from the New-York team to-day. In the first game Dwyer's superb work in the box, assisted by errorless support, shut the visitors out.

The second game was a pitchers' battle until the sixth inning, when the locals bunched their hits and scored four runs. In the first game Vaughn was fined $25 and sent to the bench for kicking. Both games were won on their merits. Umpire Sheridan gave the visitors the benefit of all close decisions, which caused an unusual amount of kicking on the part of the home team.

Although it was drizzling rain when the first game was called, 3,000 people were present. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, l.f.	1	1	4	0	0	V. H'lt'n, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Hoy, cf.	1	0	4	0	0	Davis, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0
Miller, rf.	1	2	3	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Vaughn, 1b.	0	1	1	3	0	Ulrich, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Smith, ss.	0	2	0	1	0	Clark, 1b.	0	*2	5	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0	Con'ton, ss.	0	0	1	0	1
Peitz, c.	0	0	1	2	0	Wilson, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Dwyer, p.	0	0	3	3	0	Sullivan, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Ewing, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0						
Total	4	9	27	14	0	Total	0	8	24	7	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	..	—4
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; New-York, 7. First base on balls—Off Dwyer, 3; off Sullivan, 5. Struck out—By Dwyer, 1; by Sullivan, 3. Two-base hit—Vaughn. Sacrifice hits—Irwin, Ewing. Stolen base—Miller. Hit by pitcher—Sullivan, 1. Wild pitch—Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf.	1	3	7	0	0	V. H'lt'n, cf.	1	2	2	1	0
Hoy, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Davis, 3b.	0	1	2	3	0
Miller, rf.	0	2	3	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	3	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	2	1	2	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Ewing, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1	Ulrich, lf.	0	1	2	4	1	0
Smith, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	Clark, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	Con'ton, ss.	0	1	1	1	0
Peitz, c.	1	3	1	2	0	Farrell, c.	0	1	1	1	0
Ehret, p.	0	1	0	3	1	Reidy, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						*H. Davis.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	14	27	10	2	Total	2	9	24	11	0

*Batted for Reidy in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	..	—4
New-York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. First base on errors—New-York, 2. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; New-York, 9. Struck out—By Ehret, 2; by Reidy, 1. Two-base hits—Burke, Miller, Van Haltren. Sacrifice hits—Ewing, Ehret. Stolen base—Burke. Double plays—Gleason and Clark; Ulrich and Gleason. Hit by pitcher—By Reidy, 1. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	..	—7
Boston	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Chicago, 11; Boston, 4. Errors—Chicago, 7. Batteries—Briggs and Kittridge; Sullivan and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	..	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 7. Errors—Washington, 1. Batteries—Wilson and Zimmer; King, German, and McAuley. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CLEVELAND, (SECOND GAME.)

Cleveland	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	..	—7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 6. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 5. Batteries—Wallace and O'Meara; McJames and McAuley. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	..	—4
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Baltimore, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Baltimore, 4. Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Hemming and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT PITTSBURG, (SECOND GAME.)

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Baltimore	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	—6

Base hits—Pittsburg, 6; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Hastings and Merritt; Esper and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

The Louisville-Brooklyn game was called at the end of the first inning on account of rain.

Rain prevented the St. Louis-Philadelphia game.

Newark, 6; Lancaster, 3.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—The Newarks, by bunching their hits in the fifth inning, won the second consecutive game over Lancaster this afternoon. The three runs by the visitors were earned. The fielding was excellent on both sides. Score:

Newark	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	—6
Lancaster	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Newark, 9; Lancaster, 7. Errors—Newark, 1; Lancaster, 1. Batteries—Whitehall and Hodge; Shaw, Seybold, and Westlake. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Wilmington, 3; Hartford, 2.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 21.—Wilmington won from Hartford this afternoon in another good game, which was mainly a battle of pitchers. The score:

Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
Hartford	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—Wilmington, 4; Hartford, 8. Errors—Wilmington, 2; Hartford, 3. Batteries—Amble and Kinsella; Bowen and Smith. Umpire—Mr. Murphy.

Newport, 7; New-Haven, 5.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 21.—Newport defeated New-Haven to-day in a rather ragged game. The score:

Newport	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	—7
New-Haven	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1—5

Base hits—Newport 8; New-Haven, 9. Errors—Newport, 4; New-Haven, 4. Batteries—Ashe and Crisham; Johnson, Dunn, and Sullivan.

Orange to Play Asbury Park.

The Asbury Park baseball team will make its first appearance this season to-morrow at the Orange Oval against the Orange baseball team. Five games have been arranged between these two college teams for championship honors—three games at Orange Oval and two at Asbury Park. The Asbury Park team has a brilliant record to date, having won thirteen out of sixteen games played. The personnel of this team abounds in famous players. Mark McGrelles captains the team; Phil King, the famous football and baseball player, covers second; Gunster and Titus of this year's Princeton's champion team will be found among the players. The other players are Williams and Woodcock, Princeton; Smith, Cornell, and Stevens, University of North Carolina. The team stands first of all the seashore teams, having won games from Cape May, Newport, and Atlantic City. The game will be called at 4:30 P. M.

Amateur Athletic Union Games.

The Track and Field Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union met yesterday afternoon and perfected arrangements for the games Saturday, Aug. 1, which will be held on the grounds of the New-Jersey Athletic Club. Its report shows conclusively that this meeting will be the most interesting championship meeting ever given by the Metropolitan Association. The entries will be larger than ever, the competitions spirited, and great rivalry exists between three or four of the leading clubs as to which one will score the most number of points, although there is no prize at stake. The question of scoring points will add great interest to the meeting. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club, under the careful management of Harry S. Cornish, proposes to demonstrate that it is the leading athletic organization in the association, and it will make a strong bid for first honors. The New-Jersey Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, Bay Ridge Athletic Club, New West Side Athletic Club, National Athletic Club, and the Riverside Athletic Club will also enter teams and strive for honors, but the knowing ones seem to think that when the entries come from the Syracuse Athletic Club and the Rochester Athletic Club they will be such as to upset the calculations of the New-York experts.

The following officials have been selected by the committee: Referee—James E. Sullivan, New-Jersey Athletic Club; Judges at Finish—William B. Curtis, Fresh Air Club; J. J. Walsh, Pastime Athletic Club; W. J. Linihan, Riverside Athletic Club; E. Van Tambacht, South Orange Football Club. Field Judges—George Kellum, Bay Ridge Athletic Club; J. B. Sheehan, Xavier Athletic Club; A. Murburg, Pastime Athletic Club; A. A. Jordan, Seventh Regiment Athletic Association; Julius Harder, New-York Turn Verein; G. T. Kirby, Columbia College Athletic Association. Starter—Harry S. Cornish, Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Timers—Cyril Robinson, New-Jersey Athletic Club; Robert Stoll, New-York Athletic Club; C. Dieges, Pastime Athletic Club; Sam See, Bay Ridge Athletic Club; C. C. Hughes, Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Clerk of Course—John J. Dixon, National Athletic Club.

WOULD NOT PAY FOR THE FOOD.

McCarthy in Consequence Went to a Hospital—Hurt with a Plate.

Frank McCarthy, a porter, living at 280 Bowery, while under the influence of liquor last evening, entered the saloon of Charles Seleck, at 82 Park Row, where he ordered a glass of beer. While drinking the beer, McCarthy's eye was attracted to the lunch counter, upon which was spread a large display of sandwiches of all kinds, pies, eggs, &c.

After finishing his drink, which he paid for, he sauntered over to the counter, and, selecting a couple of sandwiches and five boiled eggs, sat down at one of the tables and ate them. Finding that there was nothing more that he wanted, he started for the door. Joseph Harris of 152 West Forty-third Street, a colored man, who had charge of the lunch counter, seeing McCarthy walking toward the door, called for him to come back.

"Ain't you going to pay for what you have eaten?" asked Harris.

"For what?" replied McCarthy. "That's only free lunch."

"There's no more free lunch since the Raines law, and you owe me 12 cents for what you have eaten."

"I am not going to pay for it," and McCarthy made a dash for the door.

One of the men in the saloon grabbed him and held him until Harris could come from behind the counter. Harris tried to settle the matter with McCarthy, but he would not pay for the lunch he had eaten, and, without warning, tripped the colored man and threw him to the floor.

Harris regained his feet, and, seizing a heavy plate from the lunch counter, struck McCarthy across the head with it. McCarthy fell to the floor unconscious, and the crowd, seeing blood flowing from the wound in his scalp caused by the blow, summoned a policeman, who placed Harris under arrest. An ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital was summoned, and thence McCarthy was removed. Harris will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court to-day.

OLD-TIME SWINDLER ARRAIGNED.

Solomon Moses This Time Charged with Passing Forged Checks.

Solomon Moses, alias Edward Clark, alias Sol Kealy, an old-time green-goods swindler, bunko man, and check forger, was arraigned yesterday in the District Attorney's office on charges of passing forged checks on William A. Hynes, saloon keeper, of 1,938 Third Avenue, and Abraham Schwartzman, a clothier, of 1,968 Third Avenue.

May 5 he gave Hynes a check for $50 on the Centennial National Bank of Philadelphia, purporting to be signed by William M. Lloyd & Co., Limited, and one for $30, on a bank of this city, purporting to be signed by Nathan B. Caskill. He got Schwartzman to cash him a check for $10, on a bank in Camden, N. J. All the checks were returned as forgeries.

When he was arrested he had with him a young woman, who said she was his wife. She said her maiden name was Mary Hutchinson, and that she had married him in Philadelphia three years ago, thinking he was in the advertising business. The prisoner, however, has a wife and about eight children in this city, and his picture is 128 in the Rogues' Gallery. A new picture was taken of him yesterday.

HE HAD AN AMAZING APPETITE.

Scolded When Things Did Not Suit, but Did Not Pay His Board.

"I would not care so much, but the fellow had such an appetite. He ate more than both my wife and myself, and if things didn't suit him he would kick."

This was what Dr. George Archibald of 45 West Ninety-eighth Street said yesterday in the Harlem Police Court of David Gustavson, who had been arraigned on the charge of swindling Mrs. Archibald out of a board bill.

Mrs. Archibald said she took Gustavson as a boarder eighteen months ago, but was unable to collect any money from him since the first week. Six months ago he agreed to pay $6 a week, and thus pay up the old score. On Tuesday he moved, and left no address, but promised to return and pay upon getting a check cashed. He did not keep his promise, and was arrested.

Gustavson said he had not been paid his full salary, and Dr. Archibald, who had investigated the case, said that the man had been discharged for dishonesty. Gustavson was employed as a draughtsman by an architect. He was held for examination to-day.

Do you want a Tonic? Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. J. NORFOLK, Chicopee Falls, Mass., says: "I have used it as a tonic and stimulant with success. I always keep it in the house for my own use."

BIG STRIKE OF TAILORS

CALCULATED THAT OVER 10,000 MEN AND WOMEN WILL BE IDLE.

Manufacturers Who Had Been Preparing for the Move on the Part of the Employes Thrown Off Their Guard—Executive Committee Orders the General Lock-out to Begin To-day—What Meyer Schoenfeld Says.

The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors has decided to order a general strike this morning, and between 10,000 and 12,000 men and women are to be idle.

The manufacturers who were getting ready for the strike, and were making preparations, were thrown off the track by a ruse of the leaders of the men.

About a fortnight ago the finishers held an excited meeting and decided to go on strike whether the other branches of the trade went or not. The basters, operators, and pressers were themselves anxious to strike, and when they saw that the finishers were determined to strike, also held meetings, and declared in favor of going out.

The manufacturers kept themselves posted on the movements of the men, and began to make preparations to prevent it by curtailing the output of cut clothing to the contractors. They reasoned that if the contractors had little cut clothing the men would be discouraged at the apparent slackness of the trade, and would remain at work. That is what the leaders of the men say.

The leaders of the Brotherhood of Tailors decided to throw the manufacturers off the scent and assuage their fears by giving out that the strike would be postponed indefinitely on account of the great slackness in the tailoring trade, and they pursuaded the different branches to place the whole matter in the hands of the Executive Committee, with full power to exercise its judgment.

The finishers held a stormy meeting Saturday, and clamored for a strike. The members of the Executive Committee pursuaded them to adjourn without taking definite action, so as to lull the suspicion of the manufacturers as far as possible, and so take them unawares.

Meyer Schoenfeld, the leader of the last tailors' strike, said that two years ago the men struck for the weekly wages system, and for a minimum scale of wages. They won the strike, but none got more than the minimum wages. The following year they asked the contractors to renew the agreement with the union, but the contractors refused, and another strike followed, and was won by the men.

Very soon after the contractors again began cutting down wages and several of them returned to the task system, under which an operator had to complete a certain number of garments in a day, and if it took him a day and a half or two days to complete that task he got only one day's pay.

The men threw the whole blame for the present state of affairs and for the strike upon the manufacturers. These, the men say, have been steadily cutting down the prices for clothing to the contractors, and the contractors have been compelled to reduce the wages of the men, so as to leave some margin of profit for themselves.

The Executive Committee met last evening, and decided to order the strike early this morning. Meyer Schoenfeld went to Walhalla Hall, where a mass meeting of the tailors was being held, and informed them of the Executive Committee's action. The meeting indorsed the action with much applause.

Committees were then appointed to call at all the shops in this city before 7 o'clock and order the hands out. It is expected that 8,000 will go out in this city and about 4,000 in Brooklyn and Brownsville.

Walhalla Hall will be the headquarters of the strikers, and during the week the branches will meet and formulate demands.

NINTH REGIMENT IMPROVING.

Good Work Also Being Done by the Separate Companies.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 21.—A high percentage of humidity, with the thermometer at 89° in camp, has made it uncomfortable for the soldiers to-day. The sick list is very small, only two prostrations having been reported this morning. There is also one case in the hospital, but the man's symptoms are not serious.

The battalion drill to-day of the Ninth Regiment was much better than yesterday's and was regarded as satisfactory by the State drill instructors. The guides are rather slow in getting on the line in formation, but they are improving. On the whole, the regiment shows an improvement that is quite gratifying.

The separate companies are continuing the good work they began yesterday. Their drill this morning was very smooth and interesting throughout.

Lieut. Col. Butt, instructor of guard details, is in town to-day, and Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, who was out of camp yesterday, has not returned.

The Second Battery spent the afternoon drilling. The manoeuvres were watched with considerable interest by Capt. Laurel L. Olmstead of the Sixth Battery of Binghamton. Capt. Olmstead will bring the Sixth to camp the second week in August, when all the State batteries are here, but he could not help wishing, he said, that he had some of his boys here this week, too. He left for the city before evening parade.

There have been very few visitors in camp to-day, but to-morrow a big crowd of the veterans and friends of the regiment are expected.

The waiters in the mess hall had a grand cakewalk over in Peekskill last night, which lasted until reveille this morning. George Turner and Miss Rautus took the prize. It was an eighteen-pound fruit cake.

The Officer of the Day to-morrow will be Capt. Frank Bander of the Thirty-seventh Separate Company; Officers of the Guard, First Lieut. Warner S. Young of the Ninth Regiment and Second Lieut. L. H. Mould of the Tenth Separate Company.

MICHAEL KELLY NOT MURDERED.

Physicians Say that He Was Killed by a Railroad Train.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 21.—The murder theory concerning the death of Michael Kelly, whose body was found near the railroad tracks above this village early yesterday morning, has been destroyed by the autopsy made by Drs. Curtis and Magness, who found that what were supposed to be pistol-shot wounds in his head were not such, but had been made with some sharp implement, and they think he was struck by the milk train which passed down soon after he had started to walk up the tracks.

He may have fallen against the train. One of the wounds fractured the skull, and Dr. Magness says it was a blow such as no man could possibly have inflicted. The accidental death theory is now the accepted one, and the Coroner's jury will so report at the inquest to-morrow. The wound on the arm was a sliding cut, such as might have been made by falling against a train.

A PHILADELPHIA LADY DROWNED.

Miss Bessie Engle Knocked Over by a Breaker and Swept Seaward.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 21.—Miss Bessie Engle of Philadelphia was drowned to-day at this place while bathing.

William Paul, a young journalist of Philadelphia, and Edward D. Kervis, a bank clerk of Philadelphia, were in the water with Miss Engle at the time the accident occurred. A heavy breaker struck the trio. They were all carried off their feet and were swept seaward.

Miss Engle was the furthest out, and although the life guards made an attempt to rescue her, they were unsuccessful. The young men, however, were brought ashore in an exhausted condition. The body of Miss Engle was not recovered.

The accident was witnessed by many persons on the beach and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed. Her parents are here and almost distracted.

FAINTED IN THE COURTROOM.

Prisoner Said He Had Had No Food for Over a Week.

Policeman Tighe of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station Monday afternoon found a vagrant asleep on the stoop of the house at 56 West Thirty-third Street. Tighe tried to awaken the man, but was only able to do so after employing heroic methods.

At the station the prisoner gave his name as William Metzel, twenty-five years old, no home. He was unable to talk English, and was locked up on a charge of vagrancy.

When Metzel was arraigned in Jef

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Amusements This Evening.

BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15 to 12:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
TERRACE GARDEN—Fatinitza—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

—Organizing Hatter's McKinley and Hobart Campaign Club, 2 P. M., Broadway Central Hotel.
—Sound money meeting at Old Homestead, Third Avenue and Ninetieth Street, this evening.
—Festival District Grand Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order B'nai Brith, Harlem Casino.
—Veterans Ninth Regiment to visit active regiment in camp.
—Meeting Commissioners New East River Bridge.
—Open regatta off Larchmont, 11:30 A. M.
—Music at Tompkins Square Park; evening.
—Boat excursion for Hebrew children.
—Racing at Brighton, 2:30 P. M.

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Appreciating Light Carriages at Last.

From The London News.

The American annual driving meet in Hyde Park is said to have "come to stay." We are glad of it. There are points in it worthy of consideration.

Lightness seems to be the chief of them—lightness in vehicles and in harness. Smartness of appearance comes next, or not at all. The vehicles are built of the toughest wood, and, in this way, are made, as we should consider, perilously slender; but without any real sacrifice of strength.

The horses are so sparely attired as almost to be open to the charge of indelicacy. One of them may yet stand in the dock beside that unhappy enthusiast who is always getting himself arrested for wearing rational dress. Every ounce of weight they carry is for pure use.

The result is record time in trotting, whatever that may be worth, and less showy benefits which are far superior to it. Our wheels have long been nearing the American pattern, particularly in the hansom cab. This would still bear a considerable reduction of weight in the body of the vehicle with the greatest advantage to all concerned—including the horse.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.	TIMES. 1895.
3 A. M.	77	70	75
6 A. M.	74	70	76
9 A. M.	77	72	79
12 M.	84	78	86
4 P. M.	87	79	85
6 P. M.	85	78	83
9 P. M.	77	76	80
12 P. M.	72	73	79

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 80.38
Weather Bureau 76.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....80.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date for last twenty years 74.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair.

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

WITH INTENT TO DECEIVE.

Charitably disposed people who believe in sound money are inclined to credit the mass of those who are carried away by the free-silver delusion with being honest and sincere, though misguided. Many of the free-silver leaders make loud claims to sincerity and earnestness and profess to be inspired by an uncommonly exalted patriotism, but Senator TELLER and the other signers of the manifesto of bolting Republicans urging all believers in free coinage to stand together in support of the Chicago ticket are not so ignorant or so stupid that they do not know the representations of that document to be false. Its gross misstatements of fact cannot be otherwise than deliberately intended to deceive those who are less informed and less intelligent than themselves.

The main contention of this document is that the "monetary system" demanded by the silverites was "specially recognized in the Constitution" and prevailed down to 1873, gold and silver equally bearing "the burdens of commerce and credit"; that it kept us during that period "a great, free, and prosperous Nation, in which the laborer was not only respected and employed, but was so compensated that want and distress such as now weigh upon us was unknown"; that there has since been a change whereby the burden has been shifted to "gold alone as primary money," with the effect of doubling the burden upon that metal and doubling its value, and that as a consequence of all this "every gold-standard country in the world," including our own, "has been during recent years in the throes of a financial panic, and every silver-standard country, compared with its former condition, is enjoying a universal development and degree of prosperity hitherto unknown in its history."

Apart from the patent falseness of this last clause, it contains a curious exposure of the bad faith of the whole collection of misrepresentations, for it shows that what these men are aiming at is not to put the burden upon both metals, but to bring us to the single silver standard—else why the comparison between gold-standard and silver-standard countries, with the ridiculous claim of an advantage to the latter? Why, in such prosperous and thriving countries as India, Mexico, and the less advanced republics of South America, does not putting the burden on silver alone double its value and produce such disaster as Great Britain, Germany, and France have been suffering from in "recent years" on account of putting the burden on gold alone? The wonder is that men of intelligence should suppose our people gullible enough to accept this grotesque comparison as illustrating the truth.

But it is with our own monetary system that we are chiefly concerned. It was neither established by the Constitution nor "specially recognized" in it. As created by the act of 1792, its effect was to put "all the burdens of commerce and credit" upon silver alone until 1834, when the change in the ratio shifted the burden upon gold alone, where it remained until long after 1873. During the earlier period our "primary money" was silver until the people were sick of it and during the latter period it was "gold alone," and silver had no share in the burden whatever. The white metal was not coined or in use in this country except in fractions of the dollar, and that was the period during which these demagogues tell us that we were such "a great, free, and prosperous Nation." We had our vicissitudes and periods of distress then, as everybody knows, but gold was the actual basis of all our currency, it bore the "burdens of commerce and credit" alone, and it did not double in value or cut prices in two.

Gold has continued to be our standard legally as well as actually since 1873, and the volume of it at the bottom of our currency was not diminished in proportion to what it had to bear until the additional burden of depreciated silver was put upon it. Demagogues are much given to the fallacy of post hoc, ergo propter hoc, but they are themselves telling us the undisputed fact that it is since this enormous injection of silver into the currency and the attempt to wrench the whole system away from the gold basis that our "wonderfully protected labor" and "developed business enterprise" have been brought to doubt and distress. It was under the gold standard that they were built up, and it is the disturbance of that standard and the threat to displace it with silver, depreciated by the volume of its production to little more than half its former value, that have produced the "throes of financial panic" and the "want and distress" that "now weigh upon us."

Senator TELLER and the other champions of the interests of silver miners are not ignorant and they are not stupid. These facts of our monetary history are known to them and they are capable of understanding them. It is impossible to accept their professions of honesty and sincerity when they misrepresent these facts with the obvious intent to deceive and mislead the people of the country.

THE JAMESON TRIAL.

The intrinsic importance of the trial of JAMESON and his raiders is enhanced to the public apprehension by the employment of an unusual mode of investigation—the "trial at bar." This is stated by the authorities on English criminal procedure as a survival of the universal mode of trial before the writ of "nisi prius" was given by statute. It takes place before three or more Judges of the Queen's Bench Division, and it is employed as of right where the Crown is interested in the litigation or at the discretion of the court in other cases where questions of unusual importance or difficulty are raised. In the present case the procedure is employed "as of right" because the Crown, through the Attorney General, has asked for it. The Crown, however, cannot be said to be directly interested in the event, but only indirectly. The South Africa Company, in the service of which JAMESON and his filibusters were acting, is directly interested, but the Crown only as the charterer of that corporation.

To send JAMESON and his comrades to England for trial was one of the shrewdest and happiest of President KRUEGER's shrewd and happy hits throughout this business. Having made this disposition of them, he proceeded to publish the proof that they were acting under the orders of a British chartered company. His surrender of the prisoners was a challenge to Great Britain to execute justice, not only upon them, but upon their principal. The first is the business of the British courts, which have made, as it appears, exceptionally ceremonious and elaborate preparations to do it. The second is for the Crown, which has the right not only to give or refuse clemency to the actual offenders, but also to proceed against their principal by the forfeiture of its charter. In any event, the Boer has put the Briton in a painful dilemma.

THE VENEZUELAN BRIEF.

We have already remarked, in speaking of the official correspondence upon arbitration, how the legal habits of a lifetime are apt to break through diplomatic reservations and how much more contentious in tone, consequently, Mr. OLNEY'S letters are than the "good, easy" diplomacy of Lord SALISBURY. The habit of advocacy is quite unrestrained in Mr. STORROW'S brief on behalf of Venezuela. When upon the comparatively mild-mannered discussion of the State Department and the Foreign Office supervenes an advocate remarking that the Schomburgk line, as held by Lord SALISBURY, "was a forgery perpetrated by the English Government twenty years after the explorer's death," and that Lord SALISBURY is the only Minister who has insisted upon a claim to Barima, and that "his claim grew every time he recurred to the subject," we feel that we are far from the still air of diplomatic negotiation. The form in which the advocate makes his points was evidently acquired in an atmosphere of unrestrained contention.

The form may excite in superficial readers a prejudice against the matter. But Mr. STORROW does not hold any brief to allay British susceptibilities, and the tribunal to which he makes his appeal may be trusted to ignore anything internationally irritating that it may find in the form. But the points themselves, so far as they can be judged by that general knowledge of the subject which all careful readers of newspapers possess and without access to the newer authorities which the advocate for Venezuela cites, are exceedingly strong. If it be accepted that they are true, they furnish a convincing, if not a creditable, explanation of the extreme reluctance of Lord SALISBURY to submit the whole question to arbitration. The British explanation is that he will not submit because he is so sure he is right; but, as human nature goes, it is at least equally probable that his refusal proceeds from a violent suspicion that he is wrong.

Mr. STORROW's argument, in very meagre outline, is that Lord SALISBURY's statement that acquiescence in the Venezuelan claim would involve the abandonment of 40,000 British settlers in the valley of the Esequibo was met by Venezuela's offer to recognize the claim of Great Britain to its settlement on both banks of that river, provided the valley of the Orinoco, recognized as Spanish by treaty and by every British Ministry before Lord SALISBURY's, were allowed to itself. The rules of law he lays down are that the first occupation of any part of a tract bounded by natural divisions is an occupation of the whole, and that a second occupation within this tract does not affect the rights of the nation under the first beyond the actual extent of the second occupation, and that when a natural division exists which has not been passed or attempted to be passed by the claimant on either side of it, that natural division is the boundary between the two. If these two propositions be accepted, the applicability of them to the controversy will not be disputed. What will be disputed is Mr. STORROW's account of the origin and "development" of the Schomburgk line. But here also he seems to have fortified his position with great care. Undoubtedly the advocate of Venezuela has made a case that is calculated to impress very strongly any impartial tribunal. It is a pity that it was not couched in language more adapted to conciliate British readers, but, as we have said, it was not for that purpose that Mr. STORROW was retained.

THE POPULIST STRENGTH.

There is furious boasting by the Bryan people that they are going to stampede the country as their candidate stampeded the Chicago Convention. There is some unreasoning, uncalculating fear among the believers in the gold standard that this can be done. But the facts show no probability of it. We give below a carefully prepared table which shows for each State the strength of the Republican Party as compared with that of the Democratic and Populist Parties combined in the important State or Congressional elections of 1894. In every case the Republican majority given is a majority over all the Democratic and all the Populist votes, whether cast for a fusion ticket or for separate tickets. In certain States, which are duly pointed out in the footnotes, there was a fusion of Republicans and Populists, as in Alabama, South Carolina, and Virginia, but all those States, taking the vote of 1892, are put in the Democratic and Populist column, so that the indications are more favorable to BRYAN than the actual facts warrant.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES AND DEMOCRATIC AND POPULIST MAJORITIES IN 1894.

States.	Electoral Votes.	Rep. Maj.	D. & P. Maj.
Alabama (1).....	11	....	214,122
Arkansas	8	....	73,265
California	9	....	52,510
Colorado	4	5,521	....
Connecticut	6	16,142	....
Delaware	3	1,221	....
Florida (2).....	4	....	17,130
Georgia (3).....	13	....	123,993
Idaho	3	....	3,970
Illinois	24	63,634	....
Indiana	15	15,285	....
Iowa	13	27,138	....
Kansas	10	3,659	....
Kentucky	13	....	7,999
Louisiana (4).....	8	....	54,548
Maine	6	33,657	....
Maryland (5).....	8	18,767	....
Massachusetts	15	56,895	....
Michigan	14	76,380	....
Minnesota	9	6,434	....
Mississippi (6).....	9	....	40,237
Missouri	17	....	39,639
Montana	3	....	2,469
Nebraska	8	....	3,202
Nevada (7).....	3	....	5,164
New-Hampshire	4	11,750	....
New-Jersey (8).....	10	26,900	....
New-York (9).....	36	82,229	....
North Carolina (10)..	11	....	77,345
North Dakota.....	3	6,181	....
Ohio	23	39,947	....
Oregon	4	....	2,497
Pennsylvania	32	221,913	....
Rhode Island.....	4	10,809	....
South Carolina (11)..	9	....	43,751
South Dakota.....	4	5,077	....
Tennessee	12	....	22,244
Texas	15	....	240,678
Utah	3	897	....
Vermont	4	27,791	....
Virginia (12).....	12	....	39,726
Washington	4	....	12,507
West Virginia (13)....	6	13,359	....
Wisconsin	12	28,296	....
Wyoming	3	1,008	....
Total	447		

(1) Vote of 1892. (2) Democratic over Populist, 1894. (3) Vote of 1892. (4) Vote of 1892. (5) No Populist candidate. (6) Vote of 1892. (7) Vote of 1892. (8) No Populist candidate. (9) Vote of 1895. (10) Vote of 1892; in 1894, Republican-Populist plurality, 20,751. (11) Vote of 1892. (12) Democratic over Populist, 1893. (13) Congressional, 1894; no Populist candidates.

If we apportion the Electoral vote of the States according to the majorities given in the above table, we obtain this result:

	Rep.		D. & P.
Colorado	4	Alabama	11
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	8
Delaware	3	California	9
Illinois	24	Florida	4
Indiana	15	Georgia	13
Iowa	13	Idaho	3
Kansas	10	Kentucky	13
Maine	6	Louisiana	8
Maryland	8	Mississippi	9
Massachusetts	15	Missouri	17
Michigan	14	Montana	3
Minnesota	9	Nebraska	8
New-Hampshire	4	Nevada	3
New-Jersey	10	North Carolina	11
New-York	36	Oregon	4
North Dakota	3	South Carolina	9
Ohio	23	Tennessee	12
Pennsylvania	32	Texas	15
Rhode Island	4	Virginia	12
South Dakota	4	Washington	4
Utah	3		
Vermont	4	Total	176
West Virginia	6		
Wisconsin	12		
Wyoming	3		
Total	271		

The plain English of this table is that on the actual showing of votes at the latest significant elections, the combined Populist and Democratic vote would carry only 20 States and 176 Electoral votes, while the Republicans would carry 25 States and 271 Electoral votes—a majority in the Electoral College of 95 votes. Of course, there will be changes. Some of them may be favorable to BRYAN. More of them will be against him. There can be no stampeding. The campaign will be too long. BRYAN did that trick in Chicago in less than an hour. He cannot keep it up for more than three months. On the hard facts, with a strong, united resistance by the sense and honesty of the country, the chances of a crushing defeat for him are enormously stronger than the chances that his boasting will be verified.

THE RIGHT PLAN.

The plan of making public the several "chapters" of the draft of a charter for the Greater New-York as fast as they have been prepared by the sub-committee is an eminently proper one. The success of the work of the commission will depend upon public approval, and it is desirable that the public should be as promptly and completely informed upon what is proposed as possible in order that opinion may be intelligently shaped.

It is, of course, understood that the draft of the sub-committee will be provisional and form a basis upon which the commission may work when it gets down to its task in the Autumn. That makes it all the more desirable that its features be made public as fast as they are put in shape in order that they may be subject to examination and discussion in advance of the commission's taking them in hand. There should be no hurried or ill-considered action, and the time before the commission is required to make a "final report" is short at best.

What will be of special interest and importance to the people of the future metropolis will be the general framework of municipal administration, and the many details such as are embodied in the Consolidation acts of New-York and Brooklyn will be subject to adaptation and codification as masses of statutes.

Mr. DE WITT has taken occasion to modify the statement credited to him about the "borough" system, indicating that there is no intention of splitting up the municipality into sections in any sense self-governing. A division for convenience in administration over a wide area under single-headed departments is no doubt desirable, but borough is not a good name for the administrative districts. It is a term not in common use in this country and is suggestive of an independent community rather than a subdivision of a homogeneous and unified municipality.

THE CONGRESS OF CRANKS.

It would not have been a bad move for the managers of the Bryan canvass to stir up some opposition to him in the wondrous convention at St. Louis. If it could be shown that there were cranks and rascals in the United States for whom the Chicago platform and the leaders of the Chicago Convention were not sufficiently cranky or rascally, the showing would go some way toward reconciling to the ticket well-meaning voters who may have been deluded about the effect of free coinage on the National prosperity. Some steps in that direction seem in fact to have been taken. Here is JOHN MOST, who before the Chicago Convention was ill advised enough to come out in praise of his personal friend, the noble ALTGELD, and who has now been induced to expiate that error by proclaiming himself a gold-standard man. One blast upon MOST's bugle horn ought to be worth a few hundred men to the other side.

It would really have been worth the while of the managers of the Chicago Convention to demonstrate that there were persons so profoundly discontented that the "regular" Cave of Adullam to which the organization of the Democratic Party has retired would not suit them and to show the bolting cave dwellers in their own cave at St. Louis.

But these are much too subtle politics, apparently, for the managers of the Bryan canvass. They could afford to treat with open contempt the sound-money delegates who constituted, before a State was stolen from them, more than a third of the convention at Chicago, but they are bound to use every means of conciliating the wild men who are in session at St. Louis. Senator JONES of Arkansas has already appeared there to assure the Populists that every consideration will be shown them in the event of BRYAN's election, and that it is the intention of the Chicago Convention to keep "the middle of the road." We have this year seen many things unprecedented in American politics, but it seems to us that the appearance of the Chairman of a National Democratic Committee bidding for the support of a congress of cranks whose support ought to be fatal to whoever receives it is the most remarkable of all. Such an appeal is calculated to disgust the sober and sensible Democrats of the country even more than the manner in which their representatives were howled down and voted down at Chicago.

THE PENSIONER'S DOLLAR.

The Government pays about $140,000,000 a year to pensioners. The payments last year were $141,395,229. Every one of these dollars was worth 100 cents and equal to a dollar in gold.

If the policy of the Bryan platform and party should be made effective by the legislation which BRYAN and his followers demand, every dollar thereafter received by a pensioner would be worth only 53 cents. It would be called a dollar, but in the purchase of a pensioner's supplies it would go only so far as 53 cents go now. The buying power of the pensioner's monthly allowance, like that of the depositor's money still to be paid out of the savings bank and the value of policies to be paid by life insurance companies, would be reduced by nearly one-half.

Why should any pensioner vote for BRYAN and the fifty-three-cent dollar?

IN COLOMBIA.

The workingman who has been led to believe that in some way he would be benefited by the adoption of the silver standard upon the terms specified by the Bryan platform, may be enlightened by the experience of the people of Colombia. In 1885 the Colombian Congress passed a law making paper money a legal tender for all debts, and providing that this paper should be redeemable in either gold or silver, at the option of the Government. The attempts of the Government to maintain a parity between silver and gold in the currency were unsuccessful. The gold was taken out of the country, and the premium on it rose to 190 per cent.

The cost of provisions has been increased by about 200 per cent., while the increase in the rent of houses in the cities has been from 100 to 200 per cent. On the other hand, wages are higher by only about 50 per cent. If the 16 to 1 silver standard should be adopted here, the cost of living for the workingman would be nearly doubled, as measured by the "dollars" in circulation, but wages would rise very slowly, even if the condition of business and of the industries should not be affected injuriously by the change. There would, however, be a great and most depressing disturbance.

LARGE RECEPTION AT NEWPORT.

Mrs. C. Nicholas Beach Entertains in Honor of Her Daughter.

NEWPORT, July 21.—A reception was given to-day at Heartsease, the Kay Street villa of Mrs. C. Nicholas Beach of Hartford, who entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson of New-York, the latter her daughter, who were married in Hartford a month ago. As Miss Beach, Mrs. Robinson was a belle in society here, and the occasion to-day practically was a wedding reception for her Newport friends.

The beauty of the permanent decoration of Heartease was enhanced with hangings of rich silks, palms, ferns, and a profusion of roses. Especially in the white and gold drawing room, where the reception was, were these things of temporary adornment a feature, while the piazzas were inclosed with Genoese hangings and rendered attractive with rare exotics. An orchestra located on one of the verandas rendered music during the reception hours, which were from 4:30 to 7 P. M. Mrs. Robinson wore her wedding gown, which is of white silk, with trimmings of rare old point lace, and Mrs. Beach wore blue moire silk, in which she was attired on the occasion of the wedding.

The buffet table, adorned with roses, was set in what formerly was the billiard room of the villa, and from it the collation was served on the piazzas and in other rooms occupied by the guests. During the reception hours the villa was thronged with cottagers, all of whom are numbered among friends of Mrs. Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson G. Green celebrated their wedding anniversary at the Baldwin cottage this evening with a dinner party.

Mrs. E. S. Willing and Mrs. W. W. Sherman gave their first of a series of dinners to-night. Miss C. O. Jones, Mrs. James H. Beekman, and Mrs. William Gammell, also entertained at dinner. Mrs. Robert Goelet entertained at luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herbert will arrive from England Saturday, to pass the Summer with Mrs. William Gammell.

C. N. Fay of Chicago opened his cottage here to-day. Miss V. A. Waller of Chicago arrived to-day at Bateman's.

Among the arrivals at the cottages are Bishop Doane of Albany, to visit Mrs. C. C. Perkins; Edward H. Bulkeley of New-York, to visit his sister, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, for the season; Dr. Austin Scott of New-Brunswick, to visit Judge H. W. Bookstaver, and George Griswold, second, of New-York, to visit John A. Griswold.

Other prominent arrivals of the day include David Kohn, J. B. Colgan, C. Gerow, Winter, Christopher Scherpiz, William B. Trowbridge, Robert Townsend, George F. D. Trask, A. L. Burns, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herbert, Miss A. F. Turner, H. J. Littlefield, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Eldred, Mrs. H. Manchester Brown, Miss Racker, Miss Mallory, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wagner, J. N. Innis, W. P. Hoxie, Henry Peakes, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kennard, Brooklyn; Lucie M. Benedict, Hartford; A. W. Griffin, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. William H. Platt, Miss May Browning, Mrs. Charles E. Gorman, T. F. Thompson, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, A. L. Welch, Miss Alice Welch, Denver; Miss J. Borden, Chicago; Mrs. D. C. VanWinkle, Miss Grace VanWinkle, Miss M. L. VanWinkle, Jersey City; W. W. Bohr, Syracuse, and Joseph I. Merril, Portland.

Among those registered at the Casino to-day were George Griswold, second; T. F. Moorehead, Henry B. Joy, F. H. Newberry, New-York; Austin Scott, New-Brunswick; W. B. Mussey, Rutland, Vt.; Stratheam Hendie, Detroit, Atherton Blight, Philadelphia.

Brazilla Ridgway of Philadelphia to-day rented the Storer cottage, Washington Street, for the season.

Registered at the Golf Club to-day were George Henry Warren, the Rev. Roderick Terry, Winthrop Astor Chanler, Stanley Mortimer, Leslie Cotton, Madison Grant, C. Raoul Duval, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Julia Grant, T. F. Moorehead, E. H. Bulkeley, Frederick H. Allen, New-York; Potter Palmer, Honore Palmer, Chicago; Atherton Blight, John Cadwalader, Philadelphia; Max Agassiz, Boston; and Col. John Hare Powel.

The regular parade of the Coaching Club will take place Saturday, Aug. 22. Luncheon will be served at the Country Club, the coaches later going to the polo grounds.

Among the arrivals at Jamestown to-day were Miss Sarah Cushing, Washington; Mrs. E. M. Luddington, Chicago; Miss Mary Bokee, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Handly, A. T. Bricker, New-York; Miss Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kennard, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. William Galloway, Fred Donaldson, Philadelphia; Mrs. I. N. Stevens, Denver; and B. Reeves Russell, United States Marine Corps.

MONUMENT TO JOHN BROWN.

Kate Field Memorial Unveiled on the Abolitionist's Farm.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 21.—The monument which was erected near the grave of John Brown, the noted abolitionist, who was executed at Charlestown, Va., on Dec. 2, 1859, was unveiled here this afternoon in the presence of 1,500 persons, and the Stars and Stripes were unfurled and floated in the breeze from the top of a liberty pole, 100 feet high, which stands near the monument.

The crowd joined in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and Gen. E. A. Merritt of Potsdam, who had the affair in charge, announced that the monument was presented by the John Brown Association, to be kept in perpetuity in remembrance of Kate Field and her associates, who bought and kept intact the farm, and who now have presented it to the State to be preserved as a public park.

Gen. Merritt then introduced Col. Ashley W. Cole, representing Gov. Morton, who spoke briefly. He was followed by Col. H. H. Lyman, State Excise Commissioner, who delivered a historical address on the life of John Brown, and a eulogy on Kate Field. The people united in singing "John Brown's Body," and the services were closed with the benediction.

The monument is of dark Barre granite, about 10 feet high and 5 feet square, and weighs ten tons. It is placed upon a flat rock in the field, 100 feet east of the grave of the old hero. It is polished only on the side facing the west, and bears this inscription: "In John Brown's Farm, Donated to the People of the State of New-York, A. D., 1896." Then follows the name of Kate Field and the other members of the syndicate.

NEW IDEA FOR QUICKER MAILS.

Closed Pouches to be Forwarded on Trains Not Postal.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Post Office Department, to meet pressing demands, has decided to estoblish in the Eastern railway stations an experimental service by opening a sub-Post Office thirty minutes previous to the departure of trains that are not regular mail trains or do not carry mail, and establishing a closed-pouch service on such trains, enabling those who have not time to reach the various Post Offices at either end to forward mail matter by such trains.

As an illustration, between Washington and New-York matter mailed just previous to 4 o'clock will go on the Congressional limited in a special pouch, marked "Jersey City," and will be opened by the Superintendent of the sub-station in the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City and delivered to whomsoever it may be addressed, upon application, immediately after its arrival, provided the person is on hand to receive it.

Should this service prove successful it will be established at all points where transfer clerks are employed.

BISHOP COXE'S FUNERAL FRIDAY.

The Burial Will Be at Geneva, in Trinity Churchyard.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 21.—The funeral of Bishop Coxe is appointed for Friday at 2 P. M., at Trinity Church, Geneva. The body will be conveyed from Clifton Springs via the Rural Drive, and arrive about 7 o'clock in the evening.

The body will lie in the home of Bishop Coxe's daughter, Mrs. Nash, until after the funeral. The interment will be in the rear of Trinity Church, where the deceased members of the family are already interred.

The church building is to be extended eventually so as to cover the burial plot of the late Bishop.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—The standing committee of the diocese met here this morning and passed resolutions of sorrow on the death of the venerable ecclesiastic.

SENATOR DANIEL'S DELUSION.

Free Silver, Not Gold, Would Benefit the British Bankers.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

One of the most singular examples of the delusion of an able man has been manifested by Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, in the speech he made at the late convention in Chicago. No one can doubt the integrity of Senator Daniel or his sincere purpose to do justice to his State and his country; yet he has lent himself to the silver barons (that is a good name for them) of the mining States, who, like the robber barons of old, are making an effort to take a part of the product of this country from the community without giving any service in return.

They are like the barons of England, who resisted the repeal of the tax on the bread of the people, against whom thundered Ebenezer Elliott, the Corn-Law rhymer. One may paraphrase the words of Ebenezer Elliott:

What is bad money then, thou slave,
Whom robbers represent?
What is bad money then, thou knave,
Who lov'st bad government?
It is the deadly power that makes
What labor ought to keep,
It is the deadly power that makes
Goods dear and labor cheap.

Many honest and sincere men, and a few able men, like Senator Daniel, now support this force bill by means of which the owners of the silver mines are trying to defraud the people of this country. In the time of the corn laws, a very large body of the deluded masses led by a few able but sincere men, supported the barons of England in their effort to tax the bread of the people so as "to make bread dear and labor cheap." When men are thus deluded, especially men of brains like Senator Daniel, they let their minds run wild, and no argument is so absurd that they may not cite it in their effort to sustain themselves.

In the speech to which I refer, Senator Daniel imputed the effort of those who sustain the single gold standard in this country to English influence. Strange that a free trader, who knows what rubbish is the talk about British gold, by which a high tariff in this country has been defended, should descend to the same fallacious folly on this money question.

Now, what are the facts? The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is the principal customer of this country for grain, provisions, cotton, tobacco, and other farm products. For more than ten years Great Britain has bought from this country at the standard of the pound sterling, the single gold standard, more than $400,000,000 worth a year mainly of these products, more than one-half of our total exports. Although we are her greatest customer, we have managed to buy British goods during that period only $160,000,000 worth a year. Great Britain has owed us year by year on the average for ten years, $240,000,000 in pounds sterling; that is to say, in gold by weight. There is no such coin as a pound sterling.

Now what does Great Britain do with most of this material? She converts our cotton and our provisions into fabrics. The largest single article of export from Great Britain to Asia, Africa, South America, and other silver or paper money States consists of fabrics made almost wholly from American cotton and American food. Upon her bankers falls the work, expense, and difficulty of converting the silver money

DYNAMITE FOR CUBANS

MIRO'S EXPEDITION SAFELY LANDED IN PINAR DEL RIO.

Trunks Filled with Explosives Seized by the Police of Havana—Rebels Attack the Towns of Palos and Cabesas, but Are Repulsed with Severe Losses, After Burning a Number of Houses—Gen. Barges Reported Sick.

HAVANA, July 21.—An expedition consisting of thirty-five men, said to be under the command of Miro, has landed near Vinales, Province of Pinar del Rio. It is stated that the expedition was well supplied with arms and dynamite.

The police here have seized two trunks containing dynamite and munitions of war that were landed from a steamer from Tampa, Fla.

Rebels attacked the towns of Palos and Cabezas, in the Province of Matanzas, but were repulsed with losses. At Cabezas they burned twenty houses.

Gen. Barges has arrived here from Santiago de Cuba. He is still ill.

The steamer Triton has brought to this city 140 sick soldiers from the Province of Pinar del Rio.

It is understood that Captain General Weyler has acceded to the request made by Consul General Lee that banana shippers be granted thirty days' notice before the ports are closed against fruit vessels, which, the Captain General claims, are used to transport war munitions to the rebels.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 21.—Gen. Roloff arrived in this city to-night on the steamer Mascotte. The entire Cuban population turned out to receive him. The city was gayly decorated with Cuban and American flags.

TELLS ABOUT AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

What Rafael Perez Says of the Army—Feeling Among Troops.

Rafael Perez, an aide de camp of Gen. Serafin Sanchez of the Cuban Army, arrived yesterday on the Atlas Line steamship Alene, from Kingston, Jamaica.

Mr. Perez was shot in the right eye during an engagement at Mal Tiempo, between Santa Clara and Matanzas. The bullet went through his eye and came out near the right ear. He feared he would lose the sight of the other eye and came to this city for treatment. Mr. Perez said:

"The condition of things is very encouraging. We have from 30,000 to 40,000 men in our ranks, and 100,000 who would join if we could equip them. We have the finest artillery corps ever in Cuba, called the Wilmington Corps, in honor of the expedition which left that city. The commander is an American.

"I want to deny the killing of José Maceo by Garcia's orders, for I know that the two were the best of friends, and were fighting the common cause. No jealousy exists among our soldiers, for we all have the one idea, free Cuba."

"Garcia has complete control over Eastern Cuba, and the Spanish in that section are in a state of siege. Maceo is in daily communication with Gomez, in spite of the trocha. You will hear of a great battle by Garcia in a few weeks, as preparations are nearly completed."

Mr. Perez escaped from Cuba with eleven others by means of a small boat June 13. Twenty hours afterward they reached Jamaica and sailed for this city.

"SIEGFRIED" AT BAIREUTH.

The Performance Not so Successful as Its Predecessors.

BAIREUTH, July 21.—"Siegfried," the third part of Wagner's tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen," was performed to-day at the Festspielhaus. The cast was as follows:

Siegfried ..... Wilhelm Gruning
Mime ..... Hans Breuer
Der Wanderer (Wotan) ..... Carl Perron
Alberich ..... Friedrich Friedrichs
Fafner ..... Johannes Elmblad
Erda ..... Heink-Schumann
Brunnhilde ..... Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch
A Bird's Voice ..... Fraulein Artner

Compared with yesterday's enormously successful production of "Die Walküre," the first two acts of "Siegfried" were flat, but at the finish Mme. Lili Lehmann's magnificent impersonation of Brünnhilde aroused the enthusiasm of the audience.

Herren Friedrichs as Alberich and Breuer as Mime were in excellent voice, and acted their parts well. Herr Gruning as Siegfried sang well, but was rather much of a stick in his acting. Carl Perron as Wotan was heard to advantage, because the part required no acting, only a firm tone. The property dragon was decently managed. There was a new scene of the fire-girt rock from which Siegfried rescues the Walkuren, Brünnhilde, from her enchanted sleep.

BURNS CELEBRATION AT DUMFRIES.

Thousands in the Procession to the Grave of the Poet.

DUMFRIES, Scotland, July 21.—The town was decorated and en fête to-day upon the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the death of Robert Burns, the poet, which occurred here July 21, 1796.

There was an enormous procession in the forenoon, in which delegates from Burns Clubs in all parts of the world took part. The procession, which also included thousands of Scotch shepherds and plowmen, marched from the Auld Brig to the mausoleum where the body of Burns lies. Here the delegates were received by Lord Rosebery and he, together with many others, laid wreaths upon Burns's grave.

One of the wreaths was from Scotia Lodge, F. and A. M., New-York. It was laid in the mausoleum by the United States Consul at Edinburgh. Other wreaths were from Philadelphia, New-Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco, and Portland, Oregon.

After this ceremony there was a public luncheon, at which Mr. Forrest Macnee of the New-York Scottish Society responded to the toast of "The Delegates."

FIRE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen Disturbed While Enjoying Her Dinner.

LONDON, July 21.—The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace to-day from Windsor for the purpose of attending the marriage to-morrow of Prince Charles of Denmark and her granddaughter, Princess Maud of Wales.

On her way to the palace from the railway station her Majesty called at Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales.

While the Queen was at dinner this evening in Buckingham Palace, a fire occurred in one of the apartments. An alarm was sent out and a number of fire engines were called. The fire was confined to the apartment in which it originated. The damage was slight.

VENEZUELAN MATTER PENDING.

Vernon Harcourt Desirous to Discuss the Papers.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir William Vernon Harcourt asked if the Government leader, A. J. Balfour, would afford facilities for the discussion of the papers in the Venezuelan matter, which were recently laid upon the table in the House of Lords.

Mr. Balfour said in reply that the expression of such a desire could not be ignored, but the negotiations anent Venezuela were still pending. He would, he added, confer with Sir William to see how it would be possible to meet his views.

MATABELES AGAIN DEFEATED.

Sir Frederick Carrington Wins a Victory with Small Loss.

LONDON, July 21.—Gen. Sir Frederick Carrington, commander of the forces operating against the rebellious Matabeles in Rhodesia, telegraphs that this morning he attacked the Matabeles' stronghold in the Matoppo Hills, south of Bulawayo.

The fighting continued until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the position of the natives was carried and the kraals occupied by them were burned.

Eighty of the Matabeles were killed. The British lost three killed and eleven wounded.

Jameson Indictments Stand.

LONDON, July 21.—The trial of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-officers in the Transvaal raid was resumed this morning. The Court rejected the motion that the indictment against the defendants be quashed, upon the ground that the case did not come under the operation of the Foreign Enlistment act, under which the defendants were charged. The jury was then sworn and the defendants pleaded not guilty. Sir R. E. Webster, Attorney General, opened the case for the Government.

Socialists Must Pay Their Own Way.

PARIS, July 21.—The Municipal Council a few days ago voted a subvention to send delegates to the International Socialist Congress, which will open in London on Monday next, but the delegates will not go at the expense of the city, as M. Barthou, Minister of the Interior, has decided to annul the action of the Council.

Dickens's Son Dead.

LONDON, July 21.—Charles Dickens, son of the novelist, died at Kensington yesterday from paralysis.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The Pope, Aug. 8, will receive a number of American pilgrims, including 150 priests from the Dioceses of New-York and Philadelphia. After a mass shall have been celebrated the pilgrims will present to his Holiness an American flag embroidered with gold.

—The Cunard Steamship Company has ordered the construction of three 5,000-ton steamships. The vessels are to be built at Belfast, and adapted for the carrying of freight and the cheaper passenger traffic.

—The British steamer Storm King, from Baltimore for Antwerp, which was run into while at anchor at Gravesend by the British steamer Mobile, was so badly damaged that she will be dry docked.

—Prime Minister Rudini has announced to the Italian Chamber of Deputies that the army estimates for 1897-8 amounted to 239,000,000 lire, in addition to special expenditures in Africa.

—The Italian bark Harrington, Capt. Mazella, from Alexandretta for New-York, is aground at the entrance to the harbor of Cagliari.

—The acting Vali of Van telegraphs that the Persian tribes continue to cross the Turkish frontier, committing murders and acts of pillage.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH AN ACID.

He May Have Been Joseph F. Shay or Joseph F. Schrieber.

A young man, about twenty-five years old, well dressed, with smooth face, dark hair and eyes, and soft hands, committed suicide early yesterday morning by taking carbolic acid at 451 West Thirty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Ellen McGuines, who lives in the basement of the tenement where the man's body was found, on going out at 6 o'clock in the morning, saw the body lying under the stairs leading up to the sidewalk. She called her husband, who ran for a policeman, and after finding Policeman Gaffney, helped him to carry the body to the sidewalk.

In the clothes were found an open-face gold watch bearing the initials "J. F. S.," a small silver watch, 62 cents in money, a penknife, a bunch of keys, some cigarettes, and an empty whisky flask. Near by was an empty vial that had contained carbolic acid. A gold ring with an emerald stone was on one of the fingers. The body was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, and then to the Morgue.

Charles H. Shay, Captain of Engine Company No. 14, called at the Morgue in the afternoon and looked at the body. He said it resembled his brother, Joseph F. Shay, who had been in the employ of an express company and had lived somewhere on Barrow Street, exactly where, Capt. Shay said he did not know.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 21.—It is thought here that the man who committed suicide in West Thirty-sixth Street to-day was Joseph F. Schrieber of this village. Schrieber was a barber, and had worked three years for Charles Dunkel, who owns a shop in Main Street.

Schrieber was acquainted with Mrs. Jeremiah O'Connor, who committed suicide Thursday evening at the Murray Hill Hotel in Main Street, this village, by drinking carbolic acid. Schrieber took the death of the woman much to heart, and became despondent. He was seen here last yesterday morning. He went to New-York after promising Mr. Dunkel that he would return to-day and go to work in Larchmont, where Mr. Dunkel has customers in the clubs and hotels.

Schrieber's sister visited New-Rochelle this afternoon in search of him. He had written a letter to his father, she said, saying good-bye. Mr. Dunkel went to Larchmont, and found that Schrieber had not been seen there.

MR. VANDERBILT MUCH BETTER.

Thought Now to be Out of Danger—No Bulletins Issued.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's condition was so much improved yesterday that he is now thought to be out of danger, and his recovery is regarded only as a question of time.

Dr. McLane, who has been in almost constant attendance on Mr. Vanderbilt since he was stricken, was absent from the house for several hours last evening.

Dr. McLane was asked by the reporter at noon to issue a bulletin for publication. He said it would not be necessary to issue a formal bulletin, but he sent out the following signed statement:

"Mr. Vanderbilt passed a satisfactory night, resting and sleeping well. There is no truth in the statement published in one of the morning newspapers that Mr. Vanderbilt had a relapse last night. Mr. Vanderbilt ate a hearty breakfast this morning, and his condition is very hopeful."

It was not deemed necessary to place an additional layer of tanbark on the streets about the Vanderbilt mansion yesterday, and the police permitted heavy vehicles to pass. Several stonecutters were at work on the Vanderbilt premises, and it was evident that noises no longer disturb the patient.

J. BRUSSEL'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Overcome by Heart Disease in His Hotel Apartments.

Seymour J. Brussel, who was found dead in his apartments at the Barrett House Monday night, was the President of the Steel-Brussel Company, a corporation engaged in the business of manufacturing silverware and jewelry, which he had built up, although he was only twenty-six years old. He was born in New-York and was graduated from the public schools here. The cause of death was heart disease.

Mr. Brussel was unmarried. Two married sisters and four brothers survive him. The home of the family was at 10 East Eighty-first Street, Mr. Brussel having been living at the Barrett House for two months, while some of the family were traveling in Europe. The funeral will occur to-morrow at 10 o'clock and burial will be in the family lot at Cypress Hills.

Franchise for a Trolley Road.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 21.—The Highway Commissioners of the town of Greenburgh last night agreed upon a form of franchise which they will submit to the trolley company for approval. It is for a short portion of the highway leading from Elmsford to the Tarrytown village line. The board wants the company to deposit $2,000 as a guarantee that it will lay the rails in a specified time, maintain an electric light every second post, and be responsible for all accidents that happen along the line which may in any way attributed to the trolley cars.

A Babe Found in a Hallway.

Mrs. Marie Oler of 122 Mulberry Street found in the hallway of her home yesterday morning a three-weeks-old foundling wrapped in rags. The babe is supposed to have been abandoned by one of the poor women living either in the house or the neighborhood.

Said Twenty Girls Had Chased Him.

George W. Van Tassel, thirty-four years old, of 264 Third Street, Jersey City, who is said to be insane, was arrested in Hoboken last evening. He told the police that twenty girls were chasing him and had attempted to take his life. He was locked up until his relatives could be notified.

MRS. HOEY DEAD AT HOLLYWOOD.

A Noted Actress Before Marrying the Late Express President.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 21.—Mrs. Josephine Hoey, widow of John Hoey, died at Hollywood to-night, after a long and lingering illness, aged seventy-eight years. Three children, Fred and George Hoey and Mrs. C. Russell Hone survive her. The late John Shaw Hoey and William Hoey were Mrs. Hoey's children by her first husband, Mr. Russell.

Mrs. Hoey during the Winter was on one occasion forced to leave St. James Episcopal Church, of which she has been a constant parishioner, during the services, owing to illness, and since then has only been seen at worship once or twice.

Mrs. Hoey, whose maiden name was Josephine Shaw, was born in Liverpool, England, in June, 1824, and came to America with her father, John Shaw, a musician and poet, when a child. Her first appearance on the stage was made in Baltimore, Md., in the Museum, in 1839. She and her sister, Charlotte, made their joint début under the management of De Selden in "Nature and Philosophy." After a brief professional tour, she returned to Baltimore and was married to W. H. Russell.

Her first appearance in New-York was in the National Theatre, Church and Leonard Streets, managed at the time by W. E. Burton.

She was divorced from Mr. Russell in 1847, and reappeared in Burton's Chambers Street Theatre in 1849. It was during this engagement that she was married to John Hoey, and shortly after the wedding retired from the stage. On her farewell appearance Mr. Burton presented her with a handsome diamond ring.

When the elder James Wallack took charge of the Brougham Lyceum, Broadway and Broome Street, and changed its name to that of Wallack's Theatre, Mrs. Hoey was induced to accept the position of leading lady of the theatre, which position she retained until 1865. Since that time she has never returned to the stage.

While with the Wallack company she dazzled New-York audiences with her gorgeous costumes, her wardrobe being the most expensive and modish of any actress on the stage, her husband's wealth permitting of her indulgence in this respect, and he being only too willing to gratify her every wish. Her extravagant style of costuming has since been followed by many other actresses.

FOURTEENTH'S MOONLIGHT PARADE

It Was Not a Success Because of the Darkness and Spectators.

Moonlight drills are not likely to become popular among the Brooklyn militiamen. The experiment which was tried last night on the Prospect Park Parade Grounds by the Fourteenth Regiment was, in more respects than one, a failure. In the first place, the moon, though full, was not clear, and officers had difficulty in distinguishing their men, and, in the next place, the crowd was so great that it hampered the soldiers in their manoeuvres. No police were present to preserve order, and the soldiers had to clear a way whenever they wanted to march.

The regiment left the new armory at Eighth Avenue and Fifteenth Street about 8 o'clock. The men wore the regulation State uniform. Col. Harry Michell and Lieut. Col. Kline and the staff officers were mounted. Col. Michell rode a spirited horse, which nearly threw him as he emerged from the armory. He had to leap from the animal's back to prevent an accident.

The regiment proceeded along Fifteenth Street to the parade ground, where a big crowd of pedestrians and bicyclists was awaiting it. There the men were put through the usual drill. It was the intention of Col. Michell to have a dress parade, but it was too dark, and the dress parade was abandoned. The men started back to the armory about 10:30 o'clock.

There were many complaints against Park Commissioner Woodruff, who refused to put electric lights on the parade ground for the occasion. Had there been electric lights there the drill would have been much more successful. The officers were displeased because no police were on hand to keep the crowds of spectators in order.

RELEASE FOR MRS. DELIA DORAN.

An Application Granted Under the New Insanity Law.

Upon the application of Thomas H. Ronayne Justice Stover, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, signed an order yesterday for the release of Mrs. Delia Doran from the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island.

Mr. Ronayne said his application was the first brought under the insanity law passed by the last Legislature. The new law went into effect on July 1. It provides that no person can be committed to any asylum for the insane unless at least one day's notice has been given of such intent to commit to the wife, husband, or next of kin of the alleged lunatic, or to any person having custody of the alleged lunatic. The law also provides that any peace officer may, should he discover any person acting in a manner in which an ordinarily sane person would not act, keep the suspected lunatic confined in any safe place until due notice has been given.

Mr. Ronayne contended that the one day's notice required by this law had not been given to Mrs. Doran's relatives.

Frederick Evarts, representing the Attorney General, held that the commitment was legal inasmuch as such service upon the alleged insane person or any of the relatives would be useless and of no benefit to any one.

Justice Stover held that Mr. Ronayne's position was correct and ordered that Mrs. Doran be discharged.

Mrs. Doran was committed to Bellevue Hospital on July 8, when it was alleged that she thought she was surrounded by devils and was being persecuted.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Col. William G. Rice of Albany.

—GRAND UNION—Secretary of State John Palmer of Albany.

—WINDSOR—John W. Doane and Norman B. Ream of Chicago.

—ASTOR—Charles L. Kurtz, member of the Republican National Committee for Ohio.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Louis D. Apsley of Massachusetts and W. A. Hemphill of Atlanta.

—METROPOLE—Senator Charles Davis of Saugerties, N. Y., and ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse, Anthony N. Brady of Albany, and Col. G. Vernon of London.

—MURRAY HILL—Major Garnett Botfield, from Hongkong, and Judge John M. Hall and Clinton B. Davis of Connecticut.

—WALDORF—Herman Stump, Commissioner General of Immigration; Melville E. Stone of Chicago, Lady Augusta Fane of England, and Justice Hall of Montreal.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Adolph Maillard, one of the most widely known residents of Marin County, California, died at his home, near Nicarslo, Monday. The deceased had never fully recovered from injuries received in a railway wreck in Ohio some years ago, and has been failing for some time. In early years he was Secretary to Prince Napoleon, and enjoyed an extended acquaintance. His wife, Anne, was one of the three beautiful Ward sisters of Pond Street, Boston, celebrated in verse by Henry W. Longfellow. She was a sister of Julia Ward Howe, and an aunt of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist.

—Nehemiah S. Bean, a wealthy banker, who, with Thomas Scott, built the first steam fire engine ever constructed in New-England, and who originated a class of steam fire engines which have since been sent to all parts of the world, died at his home in Manchester, N. H., on Monday, aged seventy-eight years.

—Nathan F. Graves, ex-Mayor and prominent banker of Syracuse, N. Y., died yesterday of heart failure, aged eighty-three years. He was born in Oneida County.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

LONDON, July 21.—SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld. from Avonmouth for New-York today.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bocquet, from New-York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Lisnacrieve, (Br.,) Capt. Lawson, sld. from Palermo for New-York to-day.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Bea Bellida, (Br.,) Young, Santos June 26, via Rio Janeiro July 1, with mdse and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

MERRY WAR IN HERKIMER

TO DETERMINE WHETHER WARNER MILLER SHALL CONTROL IT.

Henry J. Coggeshall Is Taking a Hand in the Fight, for Oneida and Herkimer Together Choose a Republican State Committeeman—He Announces Titus Sheard as a Candidate for Lieutenant Governor—Candidates for Governor.

There is a merry war up in Herkimer and Oneida Counties, according to politicians who came to town yesterday.

The fight is to determine, for one thing, whether ex-Senator Warner Miller shall control his County of Herkimer and go to the State Convention to help "slaughter Platt," or whether somebody else shall control the county. The "somebody else" is ex-Senator Titus Sheard of Little Falls.

Warner Miller's fights with other people are usually dull ones, but this year his fight has especial features, and not the least interesting one is that Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Oneida, who has been outside of the organization since his bitter fight for re-election last year, is taking a hand just now. Mr. Coggeshall has been classed as an "Independent Republican," and all regulars have said all manner of unkind things about him. It looks now as if the "independent" and the regulars had made up their differences.

Senator Coggeshall was at Republican State Headquarters last night. He sat in a comfortable chair, and apparently felt at home. In the group with him were Col. Reuben L. Fox of the State Committee, Secretary of State John Palmer, and Oliver Sumner Teall.

Mr. Coggeshall told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he was for the gold standard and McKinley, like other good Republicans.

"Are you going to work with the regular organization?" he was asked.

"I have had the regulars on probation now for about six months," he said. "If they see fit to come over to my organization, then we will work together."

But, while the Senator did not say in so many words that he proposed to turn in and work with the State machine, he gave evidence that he intends to go into the fight in his Congressional district. He proceeded to add interest to this fact by bringing out Titus Sheard as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

"Sheard is making a good fight for control of the situation," said the Senator, "and is a candidate for the second place on the ticket."

Oneida County is in the Congressional district with Herkimer, and together they select a member of the State Committee.

Secretary of State Palmer is to sail for Europe to-day. He has been spoken of as a candidate for Governor. The State Convention will be held at Saratoga on Aug. 25.

"I shall be back again before that time," said Mr. Palmer. "I am going with my family, chiefly for the benefits of the voyage. In the meantime my interests will be looked after by my friends."

Chairman Hackett is expected at headquarters this morning, and he is likely to remain there most of the time until after the campaign. The committee will begin work as soon as the National headquarters are established and the National Committee's plans are made known.

Preparations for the State campaign are under way, and, as these progress, there is increasing interest in the question, Who is to be the candidate for Governor?

Speaker Hamilton Fish, George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, and Representative Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., are apparently the most prominent figures among the organization men, while Lieut. Gov. Saxton of the anti-organization men undoubtedly has considerable strength. There are some persons whose judgment is ordinarily good on political matters who predict that the situation will so shape itself that Gov. Morton will be agreed on by the leaders as the man whose nomination will make the least trouble for the party, and while in a roundabout way it has been proclaimed that he "does not want another term," these same men believe he would accept one.

A REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

Edwin Einstein Predicts Victory—Charles Rohlfs Attacks Mr. Platt.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District held a ratification meeting in Grocers' Hall, at 138 East Fifty-seventh Street, last night.

Previous to the meeting the club, with a band, transparencies, and lots of red fire, had a short street parade under the marshalship of John Mallon.

Michael Goode presided at the meeting, and Charles Bottner was elected Secretary. The small hall was comfortably filled by a crowd that manifested much enthusiasm over the speeches.

The first speaker was Dock Commissioner Edwin Einstein, who said, among other things:

I do not think we need have the slightest apprehension of the result of the coming election. The issue is too well defined for the people to make any mistake. The convention work at Chicago was simply the dispensation of Providence which must have come to the Democratic Party sooner or later. Wherever the workingman has an abode, there McKinley and Hobart will win. I believe they will have 500,000 majority. We should also send good representatives to Congress to uphold McKinley and Hobart. This is a Republican district, and should remain one.

The chief speaker of the evening was Charles Rohlfs of Buffalo. He said:

Our admiration for McKinley is based on his robust Americanism. We love his protectionism. The luck of the man beats everything. Not a silver State declared for him. The entire press of England and the rest of Europe declared McKinley a dangerous man, because he is the apostle of a surplus and the enemy of a deficit. That is lucky for him. You and I, who believe in America for Americans, like the doctrine he stands for.

The Democrats must come with us to save our National honor and prosperity. The Democratic Party, as a party, no longer exists. A thing of shreds and patches has taken its place. You can trace the decline of the Democratic Party to President Cleveland and his advisers. He has scored the greatest failure in the history of his party.

The Populistic platform demands the right of sectional protection. This is not Democracy but Anarchy. The Chicago Convention made the East an object of distrust. The West is what it is because of the confidence the East had in it and with a lavish hand poured in wealth to develop it.

The Republican Party alone can save the Democratic Party from the destruction now menacing it by those unprincipled men.

We have reason to suspect the loyalty of Thomas C. Platt, and until William McKinley or Mark Hanna, or some such man, tells us he is faithful, we must continue to doubt Platt's loyalty to McKinley.

Do not think you are alone in suspecting Platt's loyalty. I have found the same feeling throughout the State. Tweed put his hand in the public treasury and was caught. Tweed ran this little island as he wanted to. Another man, Platt, now runs it, and you cannot touch him. With Morton on one side and Lauterbach on the other, he is responsible to no one. He has passed what laws he wants, and he is the whole State Government from the Governor down. We are like children, and he the master.

What is the remedy? The primaries. Platt knows the importance of the primaries, and takes control of them, as Croker did. To get proper and honest representation for the passage of your laws you must regain control of the primaries, and drive out Platt and his brigands. An effort was made to send out notification of this very meeting, but access to the enrollment books was denied by Platt's henchmen. Are you going to stand this? You must awaken to your duty and attend the primaries.

Capt. "Jack" Crawford, the "Poet Scout," spoke about protection and prosperity under Republican Administrations.

Opening of the Albany Club.

The Albany Club, an organization of colored Republicans, held a formal opening last night of their clubhouse, at 118 West Thirty-first Street. The attendance was large and the speeches, all of which related to McKinley, Hobart, and gold, were greeted with wild applause. Caleb. A. Simms, the President, occupied the chair. Addresses were made by Charles W. Anderson, M. J. McCann, George E. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee; Thurlow Weed Barnes, P. H. Murphy, and James W. Auten.

Sherman Wants an Early Campaign.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Senator Sherman arrived here this evening, and will have a long talk Wednesday with Major McKinley and Mr. Hanna about the campaign. He is of opinion that it should be opened at once. Senator Sherman thinks the silver sentiment is widespread among the farmers in many parts of the Western and Central States.

ARREST OF GEORGE P. GADEN.

Comes of Wealthy San Francisco Family—His Alleged Wrongdoing.

The Boston Police, at the instance of Detectives Lang and McNaught, Jr., of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station have arrested a young man whose criminal actions have been a source of grief to his family and of loss to his friends.

He is George P. Gaden, Jr., a son of George T. Gaden of San Francisco, a wealthy man and an intimate friend of Mayor Sutro of that city. Young Gaden, the police say, is an ex-convict, having spent two years in a Pennsylvania prison for forgery. He was released on April 6 and came to this city to reside with his mother in a fashionable west side apartment house.

Since then the police say he has been engaged in numerous attempts to swindle by means of worthless checks. June 11 he sent a check for $45 to the Colonial Bank by a messenger boy with a note asking that the check be promptly cashed. Both check and note bore the forged signature of "V. L. Rice" of 117 West Eighty-fourth Street, a dealer in mining machinery at 257 Broadway and a friend of Mr. Gaden, Sr.

The request was granted. Subsequently the bank learned that it had been defrauded. June 13 Gaden went himself to the bank with a check for $85 and a similar note and tried to get the money, but the bank refused to cash the check. Gaden then tried to swindle the National Air Brake Company of 15 Cortlandt Street with the same check, but failed.

Another time he obtained $4 change for a worthless check given to Mrs. Sempkins of 743 Sixth Avenue for room rent. Still another time he attempted to swindle a real estate dealer named Ellis on a forged check of $38.

Detectives Lang and McNaught, Jr., recently learned that Gaden was financially stranded in Boston and that he had sent to his mother for money to be sent to the general delivery at the Boston Post Office. They requested the Boston police to watch for him and he was arrested yesterday. He will be brought to this city as soon as the necessary legal papers can be obtained from Gov. Morton.

HENRY P. DE GRAAF'S WILL FILED.

Greater Portion of His Estate Is Bequeathed to His Children.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 21.—The will of Henry Peek De Graaf of Oscawana, Westchester County, was this morning filed for probate in the Westchester County Surrogate's office here. He was one of the well-known firm of De Graaf & Taylor, furniture dealers in New-York. His estate is estimated to be worth $1,000,000, though no schedule has been filed.

By the provisions of his will, which was made Jan. 22, 1892, he gives his wife, Amanda M. De Graaf, the property numbered 2,018 and 2,020 Fifth Avenue, New-York, and the household furniture, horses, harness, carriages, pictures, and other ornaments; also $10,000 in cash or bank stock of the Bowery Bank. These, with other provisions previously made, he gives to her in lieu of dower.

To his grandson and namesake, Henry D. Cochrane, he gives $1,000, and to another grandson, Henry P. De Graaf, $1,000. To the executor of the will, Richard Hamilton of Brooklyn, and his executrix, his wife, he gives $5,000 in trust to be invested for the benefit of Mary Rebecca Schenckady, widow of William Ketcham; also $10,000 in trust for the maintenance and education of his granddaughter, Rebecca E. De Graaf.

All the rest of the estate is bequeathed to the children of the testator, Elizabeth M. Cochrane and William H. De Graaf, but the latter being dead, his share will go to his heirs.

APOPLECTIC UNDER HORSES' FEET.

Rider in Central Park Fell in a Fit While Wheeling.

The Park police believe, from papers found, that Olin Warner, forty-eight years old, of 80 East Washington Square, was seized with an apoplectic fit while riding his bicycle on the East Drive at Ninety-fifth Street at 10 o'clock last night.

William Wright, a hackman of 262½ West Thirty-fourth Street, came down the drive behind Warner, and when he was close beside him Warner suddenly fell from his bicycle under the feet of Wright's horse, whose feet grazed Warner's head and face.

Dr. Young of 160 West Forty-eighth Street, who was also riding a bicycle, came along and rendered such assistance to the injured man as he was able until the arrival of an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Young said that he believed the man had an apoplectic fit, because when he found him he was unconscious, froth was issuing from his lips, and his tongue was hanging out.

Wright, the hackman, waited until Park Policeman Cain arrived on the scene, when he was arrested, and subsequently locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Warner is said to be in a critical condition at the Presbyterian Hospital.

DROWNED IN A BUTTER TUB.

Baby Girl Fell into It While Her Mother Was Absent.

Catherine Wieler, two years old, of 49 Middagh Street, Brooklyn, was drowned in a butter tub at her home yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Wieler was in a front room showing some garments to a neighbor, when the child, who was in the kitchen, wanted to investigate the butter tub, which was filled with water. She leaned over it so far that she fell in, and was unable to get out. Her head was submerged, and she was unable to make an outcry.

Mrs. Wieler did not discover her child's plight until she happened to go to the kitchen. She picked up her child, which was still alive, and ran to a drug store. Ambulance Surgeon Hurd of the City Hospital was summoned. He worked over the child fifteen minutes, but she died.

An Equality of Ruination.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American, (Dem.)

The New-Jersey farmers were ruined by the Western farmers and the railroads which brought their products so cheaply to the seaboard. The Western farmers having exhausted the natural wealth of their cheaply bought lands, are being ruined by the farmers of Russia, India, and South America.

Candidate Bryan's remedy for this condition is to ruin the merchants, the manufacturers, the bankers, and the wage-earners of the country so as to establish an equality of ruination.

Blame It on the East.

From The Trenton (N. J.) True American, (Dem.)

When Candidate Bryan hears that millions of cords of valuable timber are being consumed by fire in Washington State (late Territory) he will hold it as a reproach against the Atlantic States that they have the ocean to draw on, and yet do not put out the fires that are consuming the wealth of the new-born State of the great West.

NOTES OF STAGE PEOPLE.

—Albert Bial of Koster & Bial's Music Hall will leave the city to-day for four weeks' vacation at the Thousand Islands. Mr. Bial declares that this is the first real vacation that he has permitted himself in nineteen years. During Mr. Bial's absence W. A. McConnell will have charge of affairs at Koster & Bial's.

—Lizzie Hudson Collier, who has been confined to her room at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, for nearly two months, was able to go out yesterday for the first time. Miss Collier ruptured a ligament of her leg while riding a bicycle.

—Lewis Morrison has decided to make the first production of his new play "The Indian" at Halifax, N. S., Aug. 17. As the untutored savage, Mr. Morrison will make up somewhat like a bronze living picture.

—Messrs. Carl and Theodore Rosenfeld will present the Lilliputians at the Star Theatre Sept. 28 in a new spectacular production, with numerous novel features secured abroad.

—Helen Kinnaird an actress well known in this country will have the role of the Queen in Irving's production of "Cymbeline" at the London Lyceum Theatre.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION NEEDED.

And a Third Ticket, Around Which Sound-Money Democrats Can Rally.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Sound-money Democrats should put a third ticket in the field, not only as a protest against the revolutionary methods and programme of the Chicago Convention, and to keep in line the honest Democratic sentiment of the country, but, more important still, to present to the country a definite, rational, and practical programme of currency reform, without which the permanent maintenance of the gold standard is well-nigh impossible.

Staying at home, or voting for McKinley, will not give us this, nor can we have any reason to hope that the Republican Party, which is directly responsible for all the financial legislation now on the statute books, and is unable yet to see that greenbacks are not "the best money in the world," will have the capacity to plan such a programme, or the courage to discard all the shuffling makeshifts of the last thirty years.

Let the Democrats come out flat-footed for the redemption of the legal tenders and Treasury notes, so that the United States Treasury may be relieved of the necessity of furnishing gold on demand to any one who may want it; for the repeal of the legal-tender act, and a return in truth to "the money of the Constitution"; for widening the scope of our banking laws so that our banks may resume their proper function, (not of "making money," as the Boy Candidate ignorantly puts it,) but of supplying the necessary credits for carrying on the business of the country.

What we need is a campaign of education against the false financial theories which have grown out of the legal-tender act and the unconstitutional assumption that Congress can "make money" out of anything by its fiat.

This will bring a new issue in the campaign, meet the Populist notions squarely on ground of their own choosing, and put our Republican friends between two fires, as it will compel them to offer some plan for maintaining gold, instead of merely shouting for honest money without explanation.

Now is the time for Democrats to take the lead in this question, and even if they cannot expect to win this year, they will place themselves where they must win some time.

H. O. BAILEY.

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., July 20, 1896.

POSSIBLY MORTON.

Ex-Congressman William Everett Proposes Secretary Morton as the Candidate.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

With the question of nominating a third candidate by sound-money Democrats, there at once arises the supplementary question: "Who is the man?", To this no satisfactory answer has yet been given. Gov. Russell has been taken from us. To President Cleveland there are serious objections. A Western man, strongly in sympathy with the present Administration seems called for. Could we have a better choice than the Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, the Secretary of Agriculture? He is absolutely sound on the money question and the tariff; he is in favor of rigid economy; he is a pronounced civil service reformer; he knows the Western country thoroughly, while at the same time he has kept his eyes and ears open to the needs of every other part of the Union. Nominate Morton with some Eastern candidate for Vice President, and defy Bryan and Sewall.

WILLIAM EVERETT.

QUINCY, Mass., July 20, 1896.

MR. BRYAN'S PARTY LOYALTY.

His Fervid Threats to Bolt a Gold Standard Candidate.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I wish you would publish the facts regarding what Bryan is reported to have said, to the effect that he would not support the nominee of the Chicago Convention if it named a sound-money man. If he did say it, it will be a help in getting Democrats to vote against him.

W. Y. MERRY.

MANDARIN, Fla., July 17, 1896.

At Jackson, Miss., June 11, 1895, Mr. Bryan said he would die in his tracks before he would support a gold candidate. At Birmingham, Ala., later in the year, he said: "No power in heaven above, on earth below, or in hell beneath, could make me support a gold candidate on a gold platform." At Mount Vernon, Ill., March 17, 1896, he repeated this latter declaration, and is reported to have said he was not a Democrat.—[Ed. NEW-YORK TIMES.

PINK DANCE FOR THE CHILDREN.

Coming Social Event at the Scarboro Hotel, Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 21.—Invitations are out for a children's pink dance at the Scarboro Hotel to-morrow night. The children will be required to appear in pink dresses or wear pink decorations of some kind.

Late arrivals are:

United States Hotel—George Marcander, Paul Settelkan, J. R. Garcia, Sarah Steinneg, Mary A. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Ehenstein, W. Dawson, Daisy Alexander, Mrs. L. Alexander, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. King, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kent, Boston; B. M. Lieber, Philadelphia.

Howland Hotel—Miss Seisax, Sidney J. Marx, E. E. Frank, Ruby Mal Leyser, Mr

THE CLOSE AT AQUEDUCT

FAVORITES WON FOUR OF THE SIX RACES RUN YESTERDAY.

Second Chance with a Stable Boy in the Saddle Gave Brighton, with Sims Up, Quite a Sharp Run for the Purse in the Third Race—Zanone, Illusion, Chugnut, Nina Louise, and Silk Gown Were the Other Winners.

For a get-away day the plungers at the Aqueduct track fared pretty well, as favorites won four of the six races that were run. The fields were small, the racing of the most commonplace order, the attendance the lightest of the meeting, the track heavy, and the weather of the sultriest and most disagreeable imaginable.

The best race of the poor lot was the third, a five-furlong dash for two-year-olds, in which a stable boy, Slack, had the mount on Second Chance, and made a good race with him against the favorite, Brighton, who was ridden by Sims. The stable boy rode a good race, though he was about the smallest lad that has been seen in the saddle this year, and he actually made Sims hustle for all he was worth to win by a length, after a hard drive through the stretch.

Marshall, who was a strong favorite for the second race, did not like the muddy track and sulked during the greater part of the race. The result was that Illusion, who made all the running, won as he pleased by a couple of lengths from Crimea, who had speed enough to beat the favorite by a half length for the place.

Chugnut knocked over another good thing when he defeated Premier in the fourth race at a mile. He won very handily by a couple of lengths, as Premier did not seem to fancy the mud in the least.

The meeting which ended yesterday was a success financially, even though the racing was of a very commonplace character, taken as a whole. Improvements that are needed to accommodate people who wish to see the sport are promised before the Fall meeting at this cosy little track.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling allowances. Time—1:16½.

1—Zanone, S. Levy's br. g., 3 years, by Black Dean-Arrowgrass, 102 pounds, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Gardner)
2—Ajax, E. R. Sanford's br. h., 6, 116, 16 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(Sheedy)
3—Lady Greenway, R. Bradley's ch. f., 3, 82, 5 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

Manua, 5, 97, 50 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Pay or Play, 5, 102, 20 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Time—1:43½.

1—Illusion, J. McLean's b. g., 5 years, by The Ill Used-Magnetism, 104 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Gardner)
2—Crimea, D. Higgins's ch. f., 3, 84, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Maher)
3—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 6, 107, even money.....(Sims)

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

Florena Hubbard, 3, 84, 15 to 1, (Powers,) Van Brunt, 4, 105, 5 to 1, (Bergen,) Eclipse, 5, 109, 10 to 1, (Lewis,) and Addie, 7, 109, 30 to 1, (Sheedy,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Time—1:05.

1—Brighton, A. Lakeland's ch. g., by Forester-Excellent, 107 pounds, 1 to 2 and out..(Sims)
2—Second Chance, R. Bradley's ch. c., 98, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(J. Slack)
3—Belleride, L. O. Appleby's b. f., 100, 10 to 1.....(Hirsch)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Joe Hayman, 98, 7 to 2, (Powers,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; for three-year-olds. Time—1:43¼.

1—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. g., by Miracle-Annie L., 99 pounds, 7 to 2 and 1 to 3.....(Powers)
2—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 106½, 35 to 100 and out.....(Sims)
3—Flamen, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 99, 40 to 1.....(Gilford)

Won by two lengths; six lengths between second and third.

Honolulu, 99, 40 to 1, (Keefe,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-old fillies. Time—1:05¾.

1—Nina Louise, H. E. Leigh's ch. f., by Onondaga-Bessie Hinckley, 110 pounds, 2 to 9 and out.....(Gardner)
2—Woodbird, E. R. Sanford's ch. f., 110, 6 to 1 and 1 to 4.....(Sheedy)
3—Favo, L. O. Appleby's ank. f., 115, 12 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

American Girl, 110, 40 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; selling allowances. Time—1:45¼.

1—Silk Gown, J. E. Seagram's blk. f., 4 years, by Queen's Counsel-The Bride, 108 pounds, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3.....(Lewis)
2—Defender, P. O. Burridge's ch. c., 3, 109, 5 to 2 and 2 to 5.....(O'Leary)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Don Ami, 104½, 50 to 1, (Bergen;) Royal Princess, 90, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Buckeye, 109, 40 to 1, (Powers,) and Satanella, 109, 40 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

BRIGHTON'S OPENING DAY.

Under New Management the Brighton Beach Races Begin.

This afternoon the Brighton Beach Racing Association, under new management and with higher aspirations than ever before in a racing way, will open its gates for a meeting of twenty-one days' duration. For the first time in its history the association has offered a number of stakes, and has secured entries from all the leading owners in the East, so that the class of racing will be as good as at any of the metropolitan tracks. Unfortunately for the plans of the managers in this direction, the epidemic of illluck which seems to be rampant in all the racing stables finds a lot of the horses entered for the Brighton Handicap, which was to have been the feature of to-day's sport, on the list of cripples. But Clifford, St. Maxim, Nanki Pooh, Paladin, Dutch Skater, and The Swain, are down as starters, and a good race is sure to result. The First Attempt Stakes for two-year-olds, has twenty-two starters announced, a number that will have to be materially reduced by scratchings in order to enable the starter to get the field away in anything like good shape, or to make it safe to run the horses.

There is an improved track, a new grand stand, entirely of steel and open to the breezes from the ocean; new stables and a general air of newness about the place that will make it seem very much unlike the old Brighton Beach track.

The entries for the several races to-day are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Gotham, 122 pounds; Lady Inez, 113; Bonaparte, 108; Rubicon, 107; Brandywine, 107; Lustre, 102; Right Royal, 95; Inheritance, 93; Floretta IV., 93; Plantation, 88; Rock Ledge, 85; Lilly Mills, 83; Louise N., 83.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds. Free Lance, 108 pounds; Sir Frederic, 108; Voter, 108; Remp, 108; Meadow Thorpe, 108; Kaiser Ludwig, 108; Henry Joy, 108; Braw Lad, 108; The Manxman, 108; Sister Beatrice, 105; Tryant, 105; Florian, 105; Red Spider, 105; Simonian, 105; Lady Louise, 105; Hint, 105; Prisoner, 105; Lady Mitchell, 105.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Refugee, 109 pounds; Ben Eder, 107; Farthing, 105; The Winner, 105; The Dragon, 98; King William, 90; Jeffersonian, 87.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap. One and a quarter miles. Clifford, 128 pounds; St. Maxim, 120; Nanki Pooh, 109; Paladin, 100; Dutch Skater, 98; The Swain, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—First Attempt Stakes; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Winged Foot, 120 pounds; Scottish Chieftain, 118; Hanbazaz, Cardinal, Rodermond, and Challenger, 113 each; Suisun and Florian, 110 each; Taranto, Fortune, Ludwigshofen, Tea Caddy, Regulator, Arezzo, Shultz, Rensselaer, Azury, and Imperator, 108 each; Dumbarton, Mohawk Prince, and Maxime Elliott, 103 each; Pearl V., 100.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Halfling, 127 pounds; Cromwell, Kennel, and Mirage, 122 each; Emma C. and Watchman, 120 each; Tom Cromwell, 119; Volley, 108; Harry Shannon, 105.

GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING.

The Track Was Heavy and the Time Accordingly Slow.

DETROIT, July 21.—The track at Grosse Point had not fully dried out when yesterday's postponed events were started to-day. It was dead and fully two minutes slow. The weather was murky and sultry, but there was no wind to interfere with the horses. The 2:25 trot for three-year-olds, which was on to-day's card, was added to three events which went over yesterday. There was a large crowd present, and the betting was lively.

In the 2:27 trot, Barnetta opened a strong favorite in the pools, with Walter S. a well-played second choice. The brown gelding was laid up in the first heat, and then had everything his own way. Directum Kelly was a favorite for the two-year-old event, and there was nothing in the field to bother him.

It took five heats to decide the pacing event. Badge was the favorite in the auctions, Bright Regent being second choice. Bright Regent was forced out in 2:08¼ in the first heat, and he won the second heat in a driving finish. The chestnut gelding was showing signs of lameness, which grew on him in the third heat and put him out of the race, so far as first money was concerned. Lottie Loraine, a long shot, then went out and captured the third, fourth, and fifth heats in handy style. In the last heat the judges thought Easton was not driving Badge to win, and put up A. L. Thomas behind the brown gelding. Badge evidently did not have the speed, however.

Margarette was an odds-on favorite for the 2:25 trot and won with ease. Summaries:

2:27 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Walter S., br. g., by Fred S. Wilkes, dam Renala, (Lyon).....4 1 1 1
Harnetta, b. m., by Barnhart, dam Orina, (Bowerman).....1 5 2 3
Gayton, b. c., by Allerton, dam Lucy Wilton, (Williams).....7 3 5 2
Nancy L., b. m., (Eckers).....5 2 6 6
Repeat, ch. m., (Pettit).....2 8 8 5
Natalina, ch. m., (Coleman).....3 6 4 4
Peppersauce, b. m., (Kelley).....9 4 3 7
Axteletta, gr. f., (Young).....6 9 7 8
Happy Jim, b. h., (Swearinger).....8 7 9 dr

Time—2:21; 2:17¾; 2:17; 2:18¾.

Second Race.—Two-year-olds; trotting; purse $1,000.

Directum Kelley, b. c., by Direct, dam Rose Ludwig, (Kelley).....1 1
Parthea, b. f., by Patron, dam Watersprite, (Keating).....2 4
Simannie, ch. f., by Simmocolon, dam Annie Red, (A. L. Thomas).....5 2
Mabel Money Penny, gr. f., (D. Thomas)..3 3
Axmere, b. c., (Young).....4 5
Athway, ch. c., (Maloney).....6dis

Time—2:27½; 2:28¾.

2:25 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $2,000.

Margarette, r. f., by Eagle Bird, dam Maggie F., (G. MacRipy).....1 1 1
Anne Allerton, ch. m. by Allerton, (Williams).....5 2 2
Hesperus, b. c., by Simmons, (Jamison)..2 5 4
Baroness Marguerite, b. f., (Coleman).....4 3 5
Espy Boy, blk. h., (Powell).....7 4 3
Master Delmar, b. h., (Baldwin).....3 8 7
Woven Wind, b. c., (Delano).....6 7 8
Dorothea S., blk. f., (Sinclair).....8 9 6
Bel Esprit, b. c., (Thair).....9 6 9

Time—2:21½; 2:22¾; 2:19½.

2:09 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Lottie Loraine, b. m., by Gambetta Wilkes, dam Lady Yelzr, (Reapy).4 3 1 1 1
Bright Regent, ch. g., by Prince Regent, dam Bright Eyes, (Geers).....1 1 2 8 8
Badge, br. g., by Silas Wright, (Easton and Thomas).....8 2 3 2 4
Miss Rita, ch. m., (Hickok).....2 4 7 5 2
Valleau, b. h., (Kelley and Maloney).3 8 8 6 3
Afuse, b. h., (Russell and Quinton)..7 5 9 7 3
Spinxetta, b. m., (Spear).....5 9 4 9 7
Earlmont, b. h., (D. Thomas).....9 6 8 4 6
Gazette, b. h., (Scockensy).....6 7 5 6 dr
Bell T., b. m., (Williams).....Dis.
Etha J., gr. m., (Conley).....Dis.

Time—2:08½; 2:09½; 2:10½; 2:11¼; 2:12¼.

Lorillard Loses a Winner.

LONDON, July 21.—Pierre Lorillard's filly Magica, which won a selling race at Leicester yesterday, was claimed after her victory, being sold at auction for £250.

WILL PLEASE THE CYCLISTS.

Gen. Collis Names Streets That Are Soon to be Asphalted.

A number of suggestions and a specially prepared map of the asphalted streets and also those which by being asphalted would make continuous lines of travel for wheelmen, have been submitted to Gen. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works, and C. W. Barney, Chief Inspector of Streets, with a view to securing needed accommodations for bicycle riders. The plans originated with M. L. Bridgman and T. J. Burton.

Gen. Collis has expressed himself as being ready and willing to do all in his power to aid the wheelmen, and says he expects in a few years to see the city entirely paved with asphalt. The following brief outlines embody some of the suggestions that were offered, and which, it is said, will be carried out by the Department of Public Works: An asphalt slip four feet wide will be placed in Hudson Street, from Thirteenth Street to Chambers Street. This will carry asphalt down to Dey Street and will probably be all that can be done this year.

The new route from Eighth Avenue, through Fifteenth Street west to Fourteenth Street Ferry, is practicable, and will be recommended next year, only it will extend from Sixth Avenue, connecting the proposed asphalt on Fifth Avenue with the Fourteenth Street Ferry. In regard to continuing the asphalt in Twenty-sixth Street west to North River, Gen. Collis said that the department had under contract a connection with Eighth Avenue, through Twenty-second Street to Thirteenth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street to Thirteenth Avenue.

Eleventh Avenue will be asphalted from Twentieth Street to Twenty-seventh Street, and that will connect with asphalt on Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Streets, and this will give all the necessary access to Twenty-third Street Ferry at the North River end.

Regarding the Forty-second Street Ferry, Forty-first Street will be asphalted to Eleventh Avenue this season; Fortieth Street is now asphalted and Thirty-ninth Street will be.

In regard to East Thirty-fourth Street, there is a new granite pavement from Lexington Avenue east to the ferry, which cannot be disturbed. Thirty-second Street, however, has just been asphalted from Fifth Avenue to Avenue A, and the asphalting of First Avenue will bring cyclists within one block of the ferry. Ninety-sixth Street is a broad street, and it will cost one-half more to asphalt it than the street immediately north or south of it. The next street north to be asphalted without any difficulty, and in this connection, Gen. Collis says that he hopes to asphalt Eighty-fifth Street, from Fifth Avenue to Avenue A or B. Provision has already been made to connect with the Ninety-second Street Ferry and he hopes to get permission from the Board of Aldermen to connect with the Ninety-ninth Street Ferry.

As regards the asphalting of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, from Fifth Avenue to Harlem Bridge that is now impracticable, as there is a stairway over the railroad track at Fourth Avenue. It is probable that, in the course of a year, the stairway will be taken down, when this proposed route will be completed.

Madison Avenue will be asphalted from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street north to the Madison Avenue Bridge. Next year the asphalt will be extended in Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and in One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, from Madison Avenue Bridge west to St. Nicholas Avenue.

Strips will be put down in each gutter on Madison Avenue, from Thirty-third Street to Thirty-sixth Street. The asphalting of Fifth Avenue, from Sixtieth Street to Ninetieth Street, is under the control of the Park Department, and will probably be done this year or next.

Gen. Collis's attention has been called to the forlorn appearance of the parkway in the centre of the Boulevard, and he has concluded to have the entire stretch put in shape at once, so that it will equal in appearance the specimen block at Seventy-ninth Street. This will add greatly to the attractiveness of the Boulevard.

Iroquois Braves to Have a Big Run.

The Iroquois Wheelmen, one of the youngest and at the same time foremost cycling clubs of Jersey City Heights, will hold a club run on Sunday to Rockaway Beach. This run promises to be one of the largest ever held in the metropolitan district. Capt. May has received assurances that the members will turn out in force, and representatives of the Clio Wheelmen, the Hudson City Turner Cyclers, the Independent Cyclers, as well as many unattached riders, have declared their intention to take part in the run. The start will be made from the headquarters of the Iroquois Wheelmen, at 419 Hudson County Boulevard, at 7 A. M., and after reaching Brooklyn by way of the bridge, the Kings County "L" will be utilized to reach the city line, and the good roads—the Merrick and Rockaway roads—will then be followed to Rockaway Beach. All bicyclists are cordially invited to join the run either at the start or at the Brooklyn city line, which will be reached at about 8:30 A. M. The pace will be moderate throughout.

Cycle Men Going Abroad.

Two gentlemen very prominent in the cycle trade—R. Lindsay Coleman and Howard E. Raymond—will sail for Europe to-day. The latter engaged passage on the St. Paul and will go by that steamer. Mr. Coleman will also sail on the St. Paul if he's lucky. He has tried over a week to get a ticket, but up to yesterday had not succeeded. If some one already booked can't go to-day, then Mr. Coleman will take his place. Otherwise he will sail on a slower boat. Both Mr. Coleman and Mr. Raymond go abroad on business. The latter, who was once Chairman of the Racing Board, will represent the League of American Wheelmen at the international championship meeting to be held at Copenhagen during the second week in August.

May Make This Path a Highway.

According to a report received by the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, the alleged Patchogue-Port Jefferson cycle path is in an unridable condition. No work is being done on it. The Highway Commission is said to be considering the advisability of making the route a public thoroughfare. If this should be done the county would probably bear the larger part of the expense. The prizes won in the Fourth of July road race conducted under the auspices of the Associated Clubs will be distributed at the clubhouse of the Kings County Wheelmen in Brooklyn to-morrow evening. The Tamaqua Wheelmen of Jamaica have applied for membership in the association.

Wants to Ride a Mile a Minute.

The idea of riding a mile a minute on a bicycle has taken possession of E. E. Anderson of St. Louis, and on Aug. 23, it is said, he will make the attempt. He will be paced by a locomotive over the stretch between East St. Louis and Alton. A board track will be built for the occasion between the rails. One of the fastest engines on the road will be provided to make the pace. Behind the engine will be coupled one coach for the timers and officials of the road and representatives of the press. The rear end of the coach will be boarded up from the platform down almost to the rails, with a flange projecting out on either side, so as to shield the rider from every bit of air resistance.

Evans to Try for a Record.

A. W. W. Evans of New-Brunswick, N. J., the holder of the American road record for 200 miles, will try for the twenty-four-hour record on Friday. He feels confident of success. He will be paced. The course will be from Smith's Hotel in New-Brunswick to Elizabeth via Plainfield and return, making fifty miles to the lap. Later in the season Evans will try for the New-York to Philadelphia record, now held by C. F. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club.

To Race at Olympic Park.

The races scheduled to take place at the Olympic Bicycle Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on Saturday, have a large entry list, and among the riders will be a number of well-known cracks of the metropolitan district. The prizes selected are very fine. For one, the mile race for novices, there will be medals, and for all other events diamonds of the full value allowed under the rules of the League of American Wheelmen.

The Tack Fiend in White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, July 21.—Several bicyclists while out riding last night in the vicinity of the Fair Grounds came to grief by having their tires punctured. Investigation showed that some malicious person had placed a board across the bicycle path and through it had driven a large number of sharp nails. A search is being made for the miscreant, and if found the wheelmen will see that he gets his just deserts.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Bicycle meets are proving so successful that several new tracks are being laid out in Jersey, to be ready for the Fall meetings. Work has been commenced on a one-third-of-a-mile track at the Schuetzen Park, Newark, which the Atalanta Wheelmen will use for a Fall meet. The Vim Club of Newark will give one at the Waverly track, and the managers of the New-Jersey State Fair will give bicycle races as one of their attractions. The Red Bank Wheelmen expect to have a new track there, as they are now negotiating for its construction.

—The racing team of the Harlem Wheelmen, in which the club takes a great deal of pride, comprises Joseph Harrison, "Bert" Ripley, S. R. Leffersen, J. H. Lake, B. L. Johnson, George Reith, George B. Cobb, Jr., W. D. McGurn, S. R. Hall, J. H. Wise, C. B. Frazier, W. W. Staylor, George A. Taylor, N. M. Bowes, F. B. Stowe, T. B. Van Alstyne, and C. H. Ogden. The triplet team includes Robert Hovey, H. C. Bryan, and William Fressell.

—A. G. Spalding returned yesterday from Chicago, where he has been spending a few weeks. In speaking of the Western bicycle trade, he said that it was very quiet, much more than at the same time last year. A majority of the makers he talked with were non-commital and making arrangements for next year's product.

—Among the women cyclists in New-Jersey who joined the League of American Wheelmen during the week ended yesterday were Mrs. G. S. Brown, Mrs. A. G. Hollins, Mrs. A. G. Hutchings, Mrs. J. C. McCreery, Miss Mildred Naetling, Mrs. S. O. G. Pickman, and Mrs. A. C. Trippett, all of Montclair.

—The members of the Maryland and Pennsylvania divisions going to the National meet at Louisville will probably unite in one big excursion party. Albert Mott of Baltimore is endeavoring to arrange for a special train. It is believed quite a large number will go from those two States.

—The half-mile track record (paced) of 1:00, made on the new course at Flushing by "Sammy" Brock, was broken by E. J. Clarke of the Mercury Wheel Club on Sunday. Clarke's time was 0:59 2-5. He was paced by a triplet.

—The magnificent silver cup won by the Harlem Wheelmen at the Long Branch parade last Saturday is now on exhibition at their clubhouse, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Neel Brothers Again Win.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Neel brothers yesterday afternoon won the Western tennis championship in doubles, defeating the Wrenn brothers. The score was 6—3, 6—0, 6—3.

Injured Man Shot at for a Burglar.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—Patrick Kennedy of 132 Luquer Street, Brooklyn, tried to jump on a west-bound freight train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to-day. He was discovered, and in his fright jumped from the train. He struck a lumber pile, spraining both ankles and injuring himself internally. He was seen lying on the pile by a night watchman, who took him for a burglar and fired a shot at him. The bullet went wild. He was moved to St. Michael's Hospital.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Berlin, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Berlin.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Aller";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne*, via Havre; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 89 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee.

SUNDAY.—At 12 M. for Brazil, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at 7 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Chaucer; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alvena; at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curaçao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curaçao, per steamship Philadelphia; at 12 M for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Barth Princes, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, from San Francisco, close here daily up to July 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after July 18 and up to Aug. 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 17, 1896.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Odd Pieces for Parlor and Library.
Factory Prices.

BICYCLES.

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$100 TO ALL ALIKE.
A fixed, unvarying price, adopted because it was right, and now rigidly maintained because in no other way can Columbia quality be maintained.
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HARTFORDS, $50 TO $70.
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Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

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BRIGHTON RACES
TO-DAY AT 2:30 P.M.
Reached by all routes to Coney Island.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.
This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp,)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New-York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)
Albany, N. Y.....The Kenmore, a. p., $4
do .....Stanwix Hall, e. p, $1, a. p. $3 up
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.The Edgewood, a.p.,$4
Asbury Park, N. J.Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do .....West End Hotel, a. p., $4
do .....(Largest) Ocean Hotel, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, N. J..Garden Hotel, e. p., $2 up
Most magnificent hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Atlantic City..Algonquin, e. p. $1, a. p. $2.50
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bar Harbor, Me.....The Louisburg, a. p., $5
do ..The St. Sauveur, a. p., $3 to $4
Block Island, R. I...The Manisses, a. p., $3
do .....National Hotel, a. p., $3
Boston, Mass....American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y.The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do ....Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cape May, N. J..Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
do .....Marine Villa, a. p., $3 to $4
Catskill, N. Y....Prospect Park Hotel, a. p., $3
Chicago, Ill.....Victoria Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Kingston, Ont.The British American, a.p.,$2.50
Lake George, N. Y..Lake House, a. p., $3.50
do ....Marion House, a. p., $3 up
Leamington Spa, Eng.Manor H'se, e.p. $1.50
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Regent St.)..The Langham, e. p., $2
Long Branch.....United S. Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Malvern, Eng.The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Milwaukee, Wis..Pfister, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
Nahant, Mass....Hotel Tudor, a. p., $3.50 to $5
Narragansett Pier New Mathewson, a. p., $5
Newburgh, N. Y..The Palatine, a. p., $3 to $4
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up
New, palatial, Roof Garden Concert.
New-York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do (55 W.27th St.)Hotel Gerlach, e.p.$2,a.p.$3.50
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. J. Todd) Vendome, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough,e.p.$1.50,a.p.,$3.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do .....The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $2.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn) Empire, e. p., $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.)..Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (59th St.).....Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs).The Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do (M.J.Shea)..Grosvernor,(10th & 5th Av.,) a.p.
do (T. B. Gale).....San Remo, a. p., $3.50 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y..The International,ap.,$4
Nyack, N. Y.,(nr Nyack).Prospect Hse,a.p.,$3 up
Ocean City, N.J. Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up
Ocean City, Md....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Old Orchard, Me...Sea Shore H'se,a. p., $3 to $4
do .....Old Orchard House, a. p., $3.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va..Chamberlin, a. p., $4
Philadelphia.....The Aldine Hotel a. p., $3.50
do New Lafayette Hotel,ep.$1,ap.$3
do ..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2.50 up
Portland, Me.....The Preble House, a. p., $3
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Po'keepsie N.Y...Nelson House, a.p., $3.50 up
do ..Morgan House, a. p., $2.50 and $3
Quebec, Canada..Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y..New Osburn House,ap.,$2.50
do .....Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Spr'gs, Grand Union Htl, e.p. $4 up
do United States Hotel, a.p., $3
So. Nyack, N. Y...The Tappan Zee, a. p., $3
Springfield, Mass.Massasoit, e.p. & a. p., $3-$5
Sp'g Lake B'h, N.J..Monmouth House, a. p., $4
St. Louis, Mo.,(Firep't) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do (Fire-proof)..The St. Nicholas, e.p.,$2
Syracuse, N. Y.Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50
Watch Hill, R. I..Ocean House, a. p., $4 to $5
do .....Larkin House, a. p., $4
do (A.S.Amer)..Plimpton House, a.p., $3 to $4
do .....Atlantic House, a. p., $3 to $4

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Umbria, July 25, 2 PM | Campania, Aug. 15, 9 AM
Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM | Umbria, Aug. 22, noon
Etruria, Aug. 8, 1 PM | Lucania, Aug. 29, 9 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, July 22, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 19, Noon
Adriatic, July 29, Noon | Majestic, Aug. 26, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 5, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 12, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon
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H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. MAASSTAM Saturday, July 18, 10:00 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM Sat., July 25, 10:00 A. M.
First cabin, $45-55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

Round the World Tours.
The next Party sails from Vancouver

SLEW AND BURNED IN MAD RAGE.

Violent-Tempered Farmer Killed Three Children and Himself.

ATTICA, Mich., July 21.—Gorman Swain, a farmer living one mile south of this place, early this morning killed three of his children with a knife, set fire to his house, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

Swain was about forty-eight years old and was in comfortable circumstances. He had a violent temper, and for years had threatened to kill his family and himself. His wife died last Spring, since which time Swain's outbursts of temper have been more frequent and of a more violent nature than ever.

He had trouble last Sunday evening with three of the older children—Fred, aged nineteen; Anna, aged seventeen, and Birdie, aged fifteen years. He whipped them severely and they took refuge at a neighbor's house. He tried to induce them to return home, but they refused, and probably saved their lives.

Neighbors were aroused by the burning of Swain's house shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. When they reached the place they found Frank Swain, aged eleven; Lucy, aged nine, and Jimmie, aged seven years, with their throats cut and their father by their side, dead.

Stabbing Results in Murder.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 21.—Angelo Papa died this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Mount Vernon Hospital from the effect of stab wounds inflicted by Nicolo Muscallino Saturday night. The men quarreled, it is said, over a game of cards. Papa made an ante-mortem statement, and identified Muscallino as the man who stabbed him. This is the first murder in Mount Vernon since the police force was organized.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The crop bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau for the week ended yesterday says the week has been generally favorable for growing crops in the principal agricultural States. Too much rain has, however, caused damage to grain in shock in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee.

Corn has made excellent progress during the week, and the outlook for this crop in the great corn States continues most promising. The crop is decidedly in advance of the season, and the early corn planted in Kansas and Missouri is nearing maturity. In South Dakota and extreme Western Nebraska corn is in need of rain.

Spring wheat has experienced favorable weather conditions in Minnesota, and is reported as somewhat improved in North Dakota, but has been injured to some extent in South Dakota by rust and dry and hot weather.

There has been too much rain for cotton in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, while the crop is suffering from drought in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. In Texas the week has been very favorable for cotton, and the plant has, as a result of recent rains, taken new growth and is fruiting well.

The general outlook for tobacco continues promising. In Ohio, however, the crop is reported grassy, and in Central Tennessee too much rain has caused spindling growth and frenching. In the Carolinas the weather conditions have not been favorable for curing tobacco. Light frosts in Wisconsin on the 15th and 16th caused but slight damage. Some sowing for Fall seeding has been done in Michigan.

Special telegraphic reports are as follows:

New-England.—Rain needed; some barley has matured, a week early; pastures drying.

New-York.—Harvesting oats and winter barley being harvested; some corn laid by; oats nearly ripe; damage to oats and corn by army worms continues.

New-Jersey.—Corn is tasseling; melon crop in southwest counties seriously injured by lice, some fields plowed under; actual damage by army worm is small, newspaper accounts exaggerated; cutting of oats begun.

Pennsylvania.—Cultivated crops in good condition and have made rapid growth; most wheat and hay housed; large oat crop ripening and some harvested; army worms destructive in northern counties.

Maryland.—All growing crops still in good condition; peach shipments continue, but the best of the crop has not ripened.

Virginia.—Wheat yielding below average; oat prospects above average; potatoes are improving; hay crop short; corn and tobacco still excellent.

North Carolina.—Cotton becoming weedy but fruiting well; tobacco injured by dampness, causing leaves to rot off; corn, peas, sweet potatoes, and peanuts excellent; and all crops somewhat improved.

South Carolina.—Corn generally promising and ... tally made; cotton large and well fruited, ... hot, dry weather; rice above average condition; tobacco curing generally, quality and yield rather poor.

Georgia.—Crops are doing well; cotton is becoming weedy and much rust is reported; peas and hay crop doing nicely; grapes rotting badly in northern section; potatoes and gardens doing well; melons fine.

Florida.—Excessive rains; corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and fruits more satisfactory over central and southern districts.

Alabama.—Cotton opening slowly but fruiting heavily and now promises to be an early crop; all other crops good, though condition of corn is deteriorating.

Mississippi.—Cotton deteriorating rapidly and complaints of damage by shedding, premature opening of bolls, and lice, are increasing; corn short and seriously injured by drought; gardens and all minor crops suffering for moisture.

Louisiana.—Some cotton falling and shedding leaves and forms, with cessation of growth and blooming at top; crops generally good in central portion and best over south, where cane, cotton, and corn are in good condition and improving.

Texas.—Cotton has taken a new growth, and, as a rule, is fruiting well, although shedding is reported from a few localities; late corn has been materially improved, and in some sections is a fair crop, but early corn is a very poor crop; more rain needed in southeast portion for the rice crop.

Arkansas.—Corn continues to deteriorate; a general soaking rain needed; all crops good in northeast.

Tennessee.—Large percentage of wheat and oats lost, sprouting in shock; corn, although injured, promises well generally; rains in middle portion caused frenching and spindling growth of tobacco; cotton has too much stalk; in western portion crop fine, except some rust.

Kentucky.—Unthrashed wheat seriously damaged from sprouting shock; corn growing very well, but being damaged by chinch bugs in places; general condition of tobacco excellent.

Missouri.—Good rains; corn, pastures, and gardens greatly benefited, and corn is now doing finely in nearly all counties; some damage to grain and hay by wind and rain in northern counties; cotton doing well.

Illinois.—Oats much damaged by rust and bugs, only fair yield, and light grain; shocked grain damaged by heavy rains, and some lowland flooded; corn doing well, tasseling and silking to north line of State, and early crop practically assured.

Indiana.—Corn of fine color; excellent potatoes, promise of large yield; oats nearly all harvested; tobacco excellent, much topped; large tomato crop, in fine condition.

West Virginia.—Very unfavorable for farm work; oat crop heavy, but badly blown down in many sections, and army worm has worked great destruction in localities; corn, meadows, and gardens continue fine; fruit fair.

Ohio.—Oats half cut, good yield; corn earing, and looks well; wheat yielding poorly; some reports of army worm on oats, millet, corn, and pastures; buckwheat coming up; tobacco fair, but weedy; tomatoes ripening; fruit dropping.

Michigan.—Oat harvest progressing rapidly; corn has made good growth, shows fine color, and is earing; potatoes and beans in good condition; pastures somewhat improved, but generally poor.

Wisconsin.—Wheat and rye nearly all in the shock; oats and barley heavy crops, and being harvested in southern and middle sections; corn doing well; army worm appeared in various parts of State, and is doing much damage.

Minnesota.—Cooler weather favored filling of wheat; corn continues making rapid growth; barley harvest begun, with yields below and quality above average; haying continues with heavy yields.

Iowa.—Copious rains fairly well distributed over central and southern districts greatly helped corn, potatoes, grass, and garden truck; early thrashing reports indicate very light yield and weight of oats, with wheat and barley somewhat below average.

North Dakota.—Rain in most sections improved wheat somewhat, especially early sown; cool weather following was of great benefit to all crops; harvesting barley, rye, and flax commenced; haying progressing in all sections.

South Dakota.—Many localities wheat, oats, and potatoes more or less injured by high temperature, dry weather, and rust; corn did well generally, and is tasseling and earing, but needs rain.

Nebraska.—Winter wheat yielding well, but oats light in quantity and poor in quality; corn has grown well, and continues in excellent condition, except in extreme western counties, where some injury from drought.

Kansas.—Conditions unusually favorable to all growing crops, and they are in prime condition; early corn in roasting ear in north portions, and more advanced in south, with late corn following rapidly.

Oklahoma.—Excellent weather for all crops; plenty of rain; cotton, corn, and grass fine; peaches, grapes, and other fruits and vegetables abundant.

Montana.—Crops in unirrigated districts showing need of moisture, in others very promising; first shipment of cattle now under way.

Wyoming.—Heavy rains caused some damage, but will prove very beneficial to all growing crops.

Idaho.—Irrigated crops continue to thrive and unirrigated much improved; rain of the 12th caused much damage to freshly cut hay. Haying somewhat retarded, but well advanced; small fruits ripening.

Colorado.—Crop conditions materially improved in most sections by generally copious rains, but some damage to hay and barley in shock; outlook favorable for two or more crops of alfalfa in southern portion.

New-Mexico.—Partly cloudy, moderately cool weather, with frequent showers and steady, soaking rains have advanced growing crops and stock ranges wonderfully; outlook very satisfactory.

Arizona.—Citrus and deciduous fruits doing well; fourth crop alfalfa making good growth in southern section; range grass growing nicely; water plentiful, and cattle much improved.

Utah.—Conditions have been favorable to unirrigated crops and the ranges; wheat harvest commenced, and haying about finished.

Washington.—Potatoes being injured by drought and hot sun greatly injured wheat; harvest of Fall wheat begun; dense smoke latter part of week afforded some shelter from sun.

Oregon.—Grain crop injured by weather, and prospective yields reduced one-fourth; wheat harvest commenced; hay harvest over, excellent crop; potatoes and vegetables need rain; fruit prospects not improved.

California.—Hot spell beneficial to all growing crops; harvesting continues; thrashing begun, and grain yielding well, some districts report largest crop in years; fruit ripening rapidly and being shipped or dried in large quantities; hops show excellent prospects.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

1—Wolfe vs. Star Company. 2—Cremins vs. Eastlake Harlem Company. 3—Klaw vs. Eastlake Woolen Company. 4—Windsor Redstone Company vs. Lauchanten. 5—Phoenix National Bank vs. Colt. 6—Burns vs. Dempsey. 7—Markless vs. Machless. 8—Donaldson vs. Donaldson. 9—Dexter vs. Kinnedy. 10—Matter of Beckerton Silk Company. 11—Oberfelder vs. White. 12—Searles vs. Churchill. 13—Eckhardt vs. Eckhardt. 14—Matter of Sweet. 15—Hopkins vs. Clarke. 16—Fowler vs. Tyng. 17—McGraw vs. Fiske. 18—Matter of Lorillard. 19—Lindeman vs. Reinhardt. 20—Patchen vs. Waefelaer. 21—Chase vs. McAdam. 22—Jacobson vs. Jacobson. 23—Mead vs. Mead. 24—Welling vs. Farrell. 25—Farrell vs. Coogan. 26—Muller vs. Stein. 27—Townsend vs. Chapin. 28—Wallach vs. Wallach. 29—Matter of Cheever. 30—Hogencamp vs. New-York Photo Company. 31—People, &c., vs. Steinmiller. 32—Matter of Buckley. 33—Boskowitz vs. Farley. 34—Matter of Maisner. 35—Dessoir vs. Dessoir. 36—Heene vs Knickerbocker Ice Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—Adjourned until Monday, July 27.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—William H. Merritt, John Moriarty, Frederick Kuenzel, Margaretha Schorbach, Emily K. Davis. At 2 P. M.—Hugh Comisky, Leopold Hahn.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover J.

Korn vs. Korn—Edward Schenck. Strebeigh vs. Butler—George Landon. Vollhart vs. Usher—William C. Breed. Weber vs. Weber—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.

Roberts vs. Engel—Grosvenor S. Hubbard.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.

Spero vs. Schultz—George A. Halsey.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, July 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, preceded by showers on the coast, variable winds.

VERMONT and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, variable winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, conditions favorable for showers and partly cloudy weather, southerly to southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, preceded by showers in extreme west portion, southerly winds. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the Atlantic coast, variable winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, followed by showers and cooler in north portions, southerly winds, becoming northerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, threatening weather, variable winds, becoming northerly. ARKANSAS, fair Wednesday morning, followed by cooler Wednesday night, southerly winds, becoming northerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, showers, cooler in extreme west portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. WEST VIRGINIA, threatening weather and light showers, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, threatening weather, showers on the lakes Wednesday afternoon, light to fresh southwesterly winds, increasing. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, light showers, probably fair Thursday, cooler in southern portions, winds becoming northerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, threatening weather and light showers, followed by fair Wednesday afternoon or night, light to fresh variable winds, becoming northwesterly and increasing. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, followed by fair Wednesday night, light to fresh northerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, preceded by showers in east portion, slightly cooler, fresh to brisk southerly winds, becoming northerly. MINNESOTA, fair till Thursday night, cooler in southeast portion, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northerly winds, warmer Thursday. IOWA and NEBRASKA, generally fair, cooler in vicinity of Omaha, northerly winds. MISSOURI, showers, followed by fair Wednesday night, cooler, southwesterly winds, becoming northwesterly. KANSAS, fair, except light showers in east portion, clearing Wednesday night, much cooler, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, much cooler in south portion, winds becoming northerly. WYOMING, fair, slightly cooler, northerly winds. MONTANA, fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds.

The area of high pressure has remained nearly stationary off the South Atlantic coast. A second high-pressure area has spread from the north of Montana to Nebraska and Minnesota, causing a fall of 18° in temperature in South Dakota. A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to Lake Superior. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has risen in New-England and fallen in the upper lake region, the Missouri Valley, and the Northwest, and has remained stationary elsewhere. Showers may be expected in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

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NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

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Through trains, with Wagner cars, leave Grand Central Station at
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HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 5:26 P. M. and 5:45 A. M.

SARANAC LAKE.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING. SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M., via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, C. M. EATON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M. and 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

HOTEL DEL MONTE Leave N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.; via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 6:45 P. M., 7:10 A. M.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLTZ.—Leave N. Y. City 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:20 P. M., 7:45 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 1 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:36 P. M. and 5:30 A. M.

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NEW-YORK—Long Island.

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LEGAL SALES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COMPANIES.

Notice of Foreclosure Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN EQUITY.

April Sessions, 1895.—No. 9.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Complainant,
vs.
THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY and others, Defendants.

Whereas, by decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, made and entered on the 1st day of May, 1896, in the above-entitled cause, it was, among other things, provided that, in default of the payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or by any one claiming under it, or by any one for its account, or of payment by the defendant The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, or by any one claiming under it or by any one for its account, of the amounts by said decree adjudged, within twenty days after the entry of said decree, the properties, premises and franchises by said decree adjudged to have become subject to a mortgage or deed of trust bearing date the 3d day of January, 1888, made to the complainant in said cause by the said The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and known as the General Mortgage, be sold as in said decree directed on a day and at an hour to be fixed by said complainant, the Trustee under said General Mortgage; and

Whereas, more than twenty days have elapsed since the entry of said decree, and default has been made in the payment by said decree directed.

Now, therefore, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, the Trustee named in said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3d, 1888, under and in pursuance of said decree and in the exercise of the powers and duties conferred and imposed upon it by said General Mortgage, will sell at the Old Station on Callowhill Street, between Thirteenth Street and Broad Street, in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania (that being on the premises to be sold), on Wednesday, the 23d day of September, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, to the highest and best bidder or bidders

All and singular the mortgaged and pledged property by said decree adjudged to be subject to said General Mortgage, and therein directed to be sold, and briefly described as follows:

AS THE FIRST PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

I.

The following lines of railroads and other property of said Railroad Company, to wit:

The Main Line, the Lebanon Valley Branch, the Lebanon and Tremont Branch, the Mahanoy and Shamokin Branch, the Mt. Carbon Branch, the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, the Port Kennedy Branch, the West Reading Branch, the Moselem Branch;

The leasehold interest in the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Chestnut Hill Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Plymouth Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the Colebrookdale Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Pennsylvania Railroad;

The leasehold interest in the East Mahanoy Railroad Company and the Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill Valley Navigation and Railroad Company;

The leasehold interest in the Mill Creek and Mine Hill Navigation and Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the Mt. Carbon and Port Carbon Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the president, managers and company of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

The leasehold interest in the canal and navigation works of the Susquehanna Canal Company.

The leasehold interest, in the railroad of the Catawissa Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

The leasehold interest in the railroad known as the Philadelphia and Chester Branch.

The leasehold interest in the main line of the railroad of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the branches thereof known as the Delaware River Branch and the Doylestown Branch.

The leasehold interest in the railroad of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company, together with the branch known as the Trenton Branch.

The leasehold interest in the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad.

The leasehold interest in the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad.

And all real estate of said Railroad Company wherever situated owned by it at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage or by it thereafter in any manner acquired, or held for its benefit or in trust for it; all other railroads then owned or thereafter constructed or acquired by purchase, merger, or in any manner whatever by said Railroad Company; all other leasehold estates in any other railroads at any time after the execution of said General Mortgage acquired by lease, assignment or in any manner whatsoever by said Railroad Company; all branches, extensions, additions and turnouts of all the said railroads and each of them; all advances made by said Railroad Company in the operation by it of the leased Railroads forming part of the mortgaged property so far as repaid out of the tolls, and all right and claim to the repayment thereof; all lands, rights of way, rails, bridges, walls, fences, workshops, machinery, stations, offices, depots, depot grounds, engine houses, buildings, improvements, fixements and hereditaments and locomotives, tenders, passenger cars, baggage cars, freight cars, coal cars and all other engines, cars, carriages and rolling stock, tools, implements and machinery, and all steam collers, ships, vessels and canal boats owned by said Railroad Company at the date of the execution of said General Mortgage, or by it thereafter at any time required; all and singular the tolls, rents, revenues, issues, profits and income of the Railroad Company derived from said railroads, canals, and other property; all corporate and other rights, privileges, appurtenances and franchises of said Railroad Company, or connected with or relating to said mortgaged premises then owned by it or thereafter acquired; all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever unto any of said mortgaged premises and estates belonging or appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, profit, claim and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the Railroad Company, as well at law as in equity of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof:

Excepting, however, therefrom any property heretofore sold or conveyed by said Railroad Company under the powers reserved in said General Mortgage.

II.

One hundred and sixty thousand (160,000) shares of the par value of $50 each in the capital stock of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

III.

All shares and bonds of lines leased or controlled by The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company deposited with the undersigned as Trustee under the said General Mortgage of The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, dated January 3, 1888, for which General Mortgage bonds have, under the terms of said General Mortgage, been issued, including the following:

(1) $192,340.47 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1872-1897.

(2) $91,317.67 of the Mortgage Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as Loans of 1882-1907.

(3) $119,000 of the loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Loans of 1893.

(4) $13,500 of the loan of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, commonly known as the Improvement Loan.

(5) $71,300 of the Boat and Car Loans of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(6) $64,300 in the Preferred Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(7) $20,800 in the Common Stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company.

(8) The following securities and stocks of the Susquehanna Canal Company:

First mortgage preferred	$227,000.00
First mortgage priority	96,810.58
Third mortgage six per cent.	1,316,376.52
Fourth mortgage seven per cent.	236,000.00
Stock	1,970,973.84

(9) $239,300 in the First Mortgage Loan of the Pickering Valley Railroad Company.

(10) $504,300 in the Mortgage Bonds of the Colebrookdale Railroad Company.

(11) The following securities of the Catawissa Railroad Company:

30% Chattel Mortgage bonds, 1868-1888	$98,450
5% Chattel Mortgage Bonds, 1880	24,500
7% Debenture Bonds, 1917	62,000

AS THE SECOND PARCEL.

The following property of The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

The following coal lands, coal leases, iron ore lands, furnace properties and other real estate.

COAL LANDS.

No. 1, Trevorton estate. 2, Associate lands. 3, Zimmerman and Heller tracts. 4, John Boyd tract. 5, Shamokin and Bear Valley tracts. 6, M. E. Leverson tract. 7, William M. Rockafeller tract. 8, Big Mountain lands. 9, Wetherill, Gray, Cleaver and Brady tracts. 10, Preston Miller survey. 11, Rittenbender lands. 12, George Schall tract. 13, McIntyre lands. 14, William Sheed tract. 15, Heifenstein lands. 16, Locust Mountain Summit Improvement Company lands. 17, Samuel Morgan tract. 18, Mount Carmel Coal and Iron Company lands. 19, Mount Carmel and Locust Mountain Coal Company lands. 20, Locust Dale estate. 21, Ashland estate. 22, Fountain Springs tract. 23, Necho Allen tract. 24, Locust Mountain tract. 25, William Jones tract. 26, Philadelphia and Mahanoy lands. 27, James McNeal tract. 28, Taggart tract. 29, Neiferf tract. 30, Sheafer tract. 31, Kear and Patterson lands. 32, Ely and Riehle tract. 33, Andrew Love tract. 34, Summit lands. 35, Tamaqua lands. 36, Coal Hill estate. 37, Wood and Abbot tract. 38, Guiterman or Tuscarora tract. 39, Glentworth tract. 40, Eagle Hill tract. 41, Mary Patterson tract. 42, Valley Furnace lands. 43, Lewis tracts. 44, Ravensdale tract. 45, Dilcamp tract. 46, Lee lands. 47, Repp and Keim tracts. 48, Repp's heirs' tract. 49, Saw Mill tract. 50, St. Clair tract. 51, Ellmaker tract. 52, Flowery Field tract. 53, West Flowery Field tract. 54, Mount Laffee tract. 55, Oak Hill tract. 56, Duncan lands. 57, Houston or Russel tract. 58, Colt tract. 59, Samuel Heffner tract. 60, Minersville tract. 61, Minersville Coal Reserve. 62, Carey and Hart tract. 63, Jemmy Laing tract. 64, Diamond tract. 65, Gettle and Wagner lands. 66, Manhattan lands. 67, Catharine Groh tract. 68, Hammer and Hoy tract. 69, Phoenix Park tract. 70, Hughes and Langton tract. 71, Llewellyn lands. 72, Salem tracts. 73, Little Klauser tract. 74, Reed tract. 75, Hartman and Meyer tract. 76, Little Schall tract. 77, Big Schall tract. 78, Gunkel and Granham tracts. 79, Furquhar lands. 80, Green lands. 81, Swatara lands. 82, Schuylkill and Dauphin Improvement and Railroad Company lands. 83, Tower Meconkey et al. lands. 84, Francis Spatzer tract. 85, One-eighth of Joseph S. Silver tract. 86, Henry Houtz tract. 87, Alexander Klinger tract. 88, Philip Kuntzleman tract. 89, Forbes and Delano lands. 90, Leonard Illig tract. 91, Peter Levengood tract. 92, Munson and Williams lands. 93, Keffer tract. 94, Fishing Creek tract, (north.) 95, Fishing Creek tract (south). 96, Michael Seltzer tract. 97, Schuylkill and Susquehanna lands. 98, Peter Kessler tract.

COAL LEASES.

No. 99, Lease from the Preston Coal and Improvement Company. 100, Lease from the Delaware Coal Company. 101, Lease from the Mammoth Vein Coal and Iron Company. 102, Lease from the Tremont Coal Company. 103, Lease of Green tract. 104, Lease of Henry Miller and Sarah Moore tracts. 105, Lease of Conrad Mertz tract. 106, Lease of Hepburn tract. 107, Lease of one-fourth of Bernard Hubley tract. 108, Lease of part of Andrew Lytle tract. 109, Lease of one-eighth of the Alexander Klinger tract. 110, Lease of one-half of Kinnear, Meyer and Spatzer tracts. 111, Lease of Nancy Kinnear tract. 112, Lease of Flowery Field, Saw Mill and Ellmaker tracts and Lee lands. 113, Lease of West Bear Ridge Colliery. 114, Lease of East Bear Ridge Colliery. 115, Lease of Henry Clay Colliery. 116, Lease of Peerless Colliery. 117, Lease of Buck Ridge Colliery. 118, Lease of Girard, Mammoth and Cuyler Collieries. 119, Lease of Union, or North Ashland, Collery. 120, Lease of Hammond and Conner Collieries. 121, Lease of Girard Colliery.

IRON ORE LANDS.

No. 122, Putnam Valley, N. Y., lands. 123, Putnam County, N. Y., ore lands. 124, Nelson County, Va., iron ore lands. 125, Nelson and Amherst Counties, Va., iron ore lands. 126, Albemarle County, Va., iron ore lands. 127, Seasholtzville, Pa., land. 128, Big Pond, Pa., estate. 129, Boiling Spring lease, Pa. 130, Heim and Vanasdlen lands.

FURNACE PROPERTIES.

No. 131, Bechtelsville. 132, Swede. 133, Kutztown. 134, East Penn. 135, Emaus.

WOULD HAVE A NEW PARTY

JOHN DE WITT WARNER WANTS ONE "REALLY DEMOCRATIC."

A Reply to Andrew D. White's Letter, Criticising Some of His Comments on the Chicago Convention—He Does Not Believe the Delegates Can Be Called Anarchistic—He Thinks This Is a Time for Developing a New National Party.

John De Witt Warner, ex-Congressman from this city, has written an open letter in reply to the letter of Andrew D. White, ex-President of Cornell University, which was published in part in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 16th inst.

In his letter Mr. Warner says he is "working with others in the hope to assist in launching a new third party, a really Democratic Party," and he asks Mr. White: "Can we count upon your active co-operation?"

Mr. Warner differs from Mr. White in the latter's "estimate of the character and intentions of those represented at Chicago," but mainly in degree. He does not think the delegates to the Chicago Convention and those they represented can be justly called "Anarchists," or even "Socialists." He says:

> The proposal that Congress shall so interfere with our currency standard as to enact free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is thoroughly bad and undemocratic, and is made worse by the hint at toleration of fiat legal tender. But this is not anarchy, or even Socialism—except in the sense that Socialism characterizes Republican doctrines in general.

In the planks on the issue of notes by National banks, the income tax, the formation of trusts, and the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, Mr. Warner does not recognize "the negation of modern civilization" and the "first installment of Anarchistic doctrine." He says they are bad, but not quite as bad as Mr. White would have his readers believe. He regrets "that in a Democratic platform there has appeared even a reference to legal-tender, unaccompanied by direct condemnation," and adds that "the worst that can be said of that paragraph in the Democratic platform is that it inferentially tolerates (by omission to denounce) the system fastened upon us by the Republican Party, the defense of which is to-day, as for a generation, its shibboleth."

He thinks the income tax would be more honest and more easily borne than the tariff tax, which is the first plank of the Republican platform. It would not be Anarchy if the Supreme Court should reverse the income tax decision, he says, nor does he think it unreasonable, "in view of the practice so prevalent under all Administrations of filling vacancies on the bench with Judges who have first distinguished themselves as party leaders, to expect that there may come a time when Judges of stable convictions, forming a majority of the court, shall reconsider the result reached." He does not think this would be treason.

The "absorption of wealth by the few" has, Mr. Warner thinks, "created a new situation, which our Government must control or by which it must be controlled." He charges Mr. White with having too soon forgotten "the satrapies into which the Republican Party turned one-third of the States."

Referring to the paragraph about "Government by injunction," he says the calling in of Federal troops at the Chicago riots was "a flagrant wrong" and an "inevitable protest was demanded." He honors, however, "the courage of a President who did not dare to do otherwise than his duty under the law as he understood it."

In reference to the settlement of the Pacific Railroad matter, Mr. Warner says that discrimination should not be indulged in by the United States in favor of any of its debtors, and that the Government should insist upon its legal rights. There is no political crime in refusing to compromise with the Pacific Railroad debtors, he says.

His letter continues as follows:

> That there were violent and selfish men among the delegates, as there have been in other conventions—Democratic and Republican—no one will deny. You will admit, however, and to justify your continued and present adherence to your own party you must admit, that it is the character of the masses, whose opinion is thus voiced, and not that of the worst of those who support it, by which, if at all, their real motive must be judged and their sentiments interpreted.
>
> I believe they are in error, but I cannot impeach their motives or believe, as you assume, that the words of their platform are an ambush, behind which they lie in wait to spoil their fellow-citizens.
>
> If so large a proportion of our people are really Anarchists and Socialists, conspiring to plunder their country, it is already ruined. If, however, these fellow-citizens of ours are, on the whole, well-intentioned and sincere, there is nothing to fear if we meet them fairly and reason together. They are sufficiently human, however, to resent the suspicions of any one whose first premise is that they are fools and scoundrels, and to discredit the logic of any one who proposes discussion on the assumption that for them alone is there a possibility of education therefrom. I note this to enforce what I believe to be at once the most essential and hopeful feature of the situation; that the views you denounce represent largely aspirations in every way laudable, indignation in every way righteous, impulses in every way patriotic, and that by the very extent to which they are mistaken as to remedies and methods is measured in the field which should be covered by friendly argument by those like yourself, whose gifts, whose experience, and whose well-earned repute qualifies them to be leaders of men.
>
> I sympathize with your indignation that the only President we have elected (seated?) in thirty-five years should be treated with insult, but I can find no consolation in the Republican platform that not merely followed partisan bad manners and ignored Mr. Cleveland's patriotic stand which you so admire, but specifically vituperated him and his advisers as "incapable of conducting the Government without disaster at home and dishonor abroad." I agree in your denunciation of the Chicago fling at "trafficking with banking syndicates," but I am not consoled by reading in the St. Louis platform that Mr. Cleveland's Administration "has pawned American credit to foreign syndicates."
>
> I revolt at the demagogic suggestion of the Chicago platform that "gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other countries into subservience to London," but I recognize it as the misplaced successor of the fooleries of British opinion, and such platform utterances as "they [the President and his party] serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America," which figured so promptly in the Harrison campaign which preceded the McKinley bill.
>
> No words of yours could more deeply touch me than those in which you voice your horror at paternalism and despotism, and your tribute to the opposition which Democracy has always offered to them, in especial to their most insidious form—debasement of the currency. But these are Republican sins, against which, in defense of the people Democracy has always fought; they are brothers of the doctrine of protection, in connection with which, or in aid of which, they have been most frequently pressed. Your prophesy of the disaster to come from depreciated currency is based, I take it, upon your memory of war-time experience with fiat legal tender, created by the Republican Party, the depreciation of which was not merely greater than any now feared, but the value standard of which was racked from day to day for long years after the return of peace.
>
> As to the silver question itself, you are aware that Mr. McKinley is as unsound as Mr. Bryan, unless you count as a virtue (seeing the cause is so bad a one) the weakness of a jellyfish. You know, too, that the one definite pledge upon which the Republican Party asks for support in this campaign is the enactment of a tariff bill providing for additional taxation; and you know, too, not merely that every late tariff bill passed by the Republican Party has been bought by concessions to silver, but that there is no possible way by which its present pledge can be carried out except by repeating the process.
>
> Contemplating the political feast to which you invite us; noting the grimaces of those who accept, in the depths of my humiliation I feel that of all Democrats I am not yet the most miserable, since I have not resolved to vote for McKinleyism. Were there no other considerations to warn us from such a course, the free-silver sympathies of Mr. McKinley and the depravity of his party on financial as well as on tariff questions would suggest that if we are to have a McKinley Congress, the only security for the country, either on tariff or currency, is to obstruct legislation by keeping McKinley out of the White House.
>
> I wish that both the late conventions had been more largely made up of statesmen, but I am confident you will agree upon Quay and Platt as fair moral offsets for any pair of Democratic unworthies. I deplore the absence from Chicago of many whom the party has learned to revere, but it would not occur to me to vindicate them by assisting the party whose political stock in trade for a generation has been vituperation of them and their motives.
>
> In short, Sir, you point out to me the extent to which the Democratic Party has become Republican, and invite me to remedy this by supporting Republicanism. I admit the force of your charge that the Chicago Convention showed signs of having been tutored by Fagin, but to punish it by cherishing Fagin himself seems a novel remedy.
>
> Indeed, the present occasion seems to me to have in it so much of long-waited opportunity as to be one of hope rather than one of menace. You, Sir, I know, have long deplored the prostitution of party machinery, which, in this very State of New-York, has so lately reached an intolerable climax, and which, in operation throughout the United States, has evolved the candidacy of Mr. McKinley instead of one whom it would not have required the Chicago Convention to have made you consider satisfactory. On the other hand, our party's broken pledges and the befouled tariff legislation that alone was permitted by the Sugar Trust and other beneficiaries of protection have made us watch for an occasion when our own party might be redeemed. With the fortunes of our party committed to Quay and Platt, with our councils so largely ruled by the worst principles of your own, and with Gorman and Smith, the Democratic arch-protectionists, endeavoring further to load the Democratic campaign by their personality, does not the present seem an almost providential opportunity for carrying out your suggestion "of developing a great National party, bearing, indeed, the old and honored name—the name the party you (we) have served so long heretofore first bore—the Democratic-Republican Party, which, having saved the country, can maintain it?"
>
> In conclusion, Mr. Warner says: "If in the disgust so generally inspired among the honest voters of both parties by the action of their late National Conventions with the general weakening of partisan ties that long-continued political misfitting has caused a new party such as you describe can be organized, we can well afford to drop the unsolvable and comparatively petty question as to which of the two now in rivalry shall discredit popular Government during the next four years. It is to that end that I am working with others in the hope to assist in launching a new third party—a really Democratic Party—such as you describe. In this we need the aid of every patriotic citizen. Your warning against paternalism, despotism, sectionalism, and corruption assures us of your sympathy. Can we not count upon your active co-operation?"

GERMAN RULED OUT OF COURT.

Recorder Goff Rebukes Jurors Who Dispensed with an Interpreter.

Bernardt Reitt, a recently arrived German immigrant, was placed on trial yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part I., General Sessions, charged with taking $110 from the married woman who eloped with him from Germany. Nine of the jurymen were German-Americans. The woman took the witness stand and through the interpreter told an involved story of the robbery.

One of the jurors interrupted the interpreter and asked the witness several questions in German. The Recorder frowned. Another juror stood up and began speaking to the witness in German. He carried on a sustained conversation for several minutes.

"This must not be," said the Recorder. The juror was in the midst of an animated sentence and paid no attention to the Recorder.

"Hold on, Mr. Juror," almost shouted the Recorder. The juror paused. "That may be interesting to you," continued the Recorder, "but trials are conducted here in English and not in German. Let this German dialogue cease."

The juror sat down disappointed. The Recorder ordered the jury to acquit the man, as there was no evidence of a crime. The name of the complainant was Mrs. Augusta Germel. The couple lived for two weeks at 305 East Seventy-sixth Street.

WILL TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Knapp Will Tell What She Knows of Dr. Clark, Counterfeiter.

Alfred O. Knapp, husband of the woman counterfeiter now held at the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, as "Jane Doe," had an interview with his wife yesterday. He asked Deputy Mersheimer what would be the best thing to do in the matter. Mr. Mersheimer told him the best thing he could do would be to get his wife to turn State's evidence. He said if Mrs. Knapp would do this he would telephone to Secret Service Agent Bagg.

After Mr. Knapp's interview with his wife, he told Mr. Mersheimer that his wife was willing to tell all she knew about Dr. Clark, who is believed to have been at the head of the scheme. Agent Bagg was then called up on the telephone. He said that if Mr. Knapp would come to his office in this city at once he would wait for him, and Mr. Knapp came to New-York.

He returned to the jail last night, and told his wife and Mr. Mersheimer that Agent Bagg would place the matter before Chief Hazen. Mr. Knapp went to Boston last night. He said he expected that his brother-in-law, William H. Logan of Buffalo, N. Y., would arrive in Jersey City to-day and provide bail for Mrs. Knapp.

FOR THE THEFT OF A PURSE.

Youthful Wrongdoers in Police Court —Said to Have Shared Money.

Richard J. Kilkeary, seventeen years old, of 661 First Avenue; John White, sixteen, of 212 East Thirty-fourth Street, and Frederick Cappler, sixteen, of 695 First Avenue, were arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of robbing Mrs. Adelina Mark of 327 East Fifty-fifth Street on May 23 of a purse and $200 in cash.

The complainant was on a Third Avenue cable car in the evening. When at the corner of Thirty-seventh Street one of a gang of five boys jumped on the car, got the pocketbook, and ran off.

The theft was witnessed by Thomas Gunning and John Callagy, two workingmen. They recognized young White. Subsequently, through him, they learned that the gang had divided the money, taking $40 each, except Cappler, who declined to go into the "scheme."

Callagy and Gunning got most of the money and turned it over to the police, but it was not till yesterday that the lads were arrested.

Kilkeary and White were held in $2,000 bail each by Magistrate Mott, and Cappler was discharged.

REAR TENEMENTS TO BE BOUGHT.

Board of Health's Plan to Continue to Condemn Buildings.

To meet the technical point raised by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court in the abolition of rear tenements condemned by the Board of Health, the board yesterday adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, For the purpose of complying with the objects of Chapter 567 of the Laws of 1895, and Section 3,360 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by instituting condemnation proceedings against the owners of rear buildings known as 308, 310, 312, and 314 Mott Street; 21 West Street, 246, 248, 250, 252, and 254 Mott Street; 36 and 36½ Baxter Street, in the City of New-York, it is essential that this board should submit an offer to the owner or owners of said buildings for the purchase of the same

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered to purchase said rear buildings for a fair and reasonable sum.

The occupants of the forty-two rear tenements ordered vacated a week ago are now moving out, and the formal resolution condemning them was passed yesterday.

Passengers Bound for Europe.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day on the Red Star steamship Berlin are John Billings Crowson, Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Eugene S. Mills, Gen. John Palmer, R. H. Parry, the Very Rev. P. A. Puissant, John M. Sadler, Prof. Henry E. Shepperd, Prof. W. F. Stone, Jr., the Rev. L. Van Torp, S. J., and Henry P. Wells.

On the American Line steamer St. Paul are George R. Blanchard, Searles Babbitt, Capt. A. H. Bayley, F. G. Corning, Dr. Hardeen Cooper, B. B. Comegys of Philadelphia, R. E. Dowling, the Rev. A. J. Derbyshire, Albert Flake, Dr. Lee Harbin, the Rev. Albion W. Knight of Atlanta, Chester S. Lord, Col. M. J. O'Brien, Mrs. George M. Parsons, C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, George J. Smith, J. A. Swan, Fred W. Sharon, T. B. Tompkins of Atlanta, D. B. Toucey, and Dr. Alfred Walton.

On the Britannic will be the Rev. D. J. Ayers, Lieut. Griffith Bath, Major Butterfield, C. Durand Chapman, Lady Augusta Fane, Hughes Fawcett, M. Justice Hald, the Rev. Richard Harcourt, D. D., H. Gordon Ley, the Rev. J. E. Lloyd, the Rev. J. H. Munro, L. C. Southard, Dr. F. P. Lee Strathy, J. Watson Todd, and Lieut. Walpole.

Scow Sunk by a Rock.

Sand Scow No. 63, owned by Goodman & Co. of East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, while coming down the Harlem River yesterday morning struck against a rock about 200 feet above High Bridge. The scow had been towed up the river Monday and the greater part of its cargo was unloaded. When she struck the rock there was yet a portion of the cargo to be taken out. The scow began to fill and gradually sank. Mrs. Freda Bachman, wife of Charles Bachman, who lives on the scow, became hysterical when the water began pouring into the scow, and her husband rowed her across to the river bank, whence she was removed to Fordham Hospital.

A Constant Cough with Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh, are symptoms denoting Pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all Lung or Throat-ails in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the Liver, use JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

PLANS FOR A NEW BRIDGE.

President Howell Wants One for Railroads Exclusively.

President James Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees yesterday said he was preparing plans for an all-railway bridge, to be built near the present structure. He hopes the congestion in the traffic between the cities will be relieved by his proposed bridge.

"I have been requested by a number of citizens," he said, "to prepare plans for such a bridge and they are now under way. There will be one plan for a four-track bridge and another for a six-track bridge. I am in favor of a six-track bridge, because I think it will be adequate for all time to come for this part of the city, and will thereby save the cost of alterations, which have been so heavy an expense in the present bridge. The cost of the all-railroad bridge will not exceed $10,000,000. The six-track bridge will be planned for a width of sixty feet, and the four-track bridge forty-five feet. A man who is about to go to Europe says he can borrow the money for the bridge at from 2 to 2½ per cent., but I prefer to have American capital build it.

"The new bridge should be situated on the north of and as near as possible to the old bridge. It should be used by surface and elevated railroads exclusively. An arrangement with the New-York companies could be made so that passengers could be carried over the bridge up or down town in New-York without changing cars.

"A four-track bridge could easily carry 50,000 passengers per hour each way, and the six-track bridge could carry 75,000 persons. I would charge one-cent fare. As soon as the bridge has been completed it would carry 150,000 passengers per day, and this number would be increased in five years to 300,000. The first year's receipts would be $550,000, and in five years the income would be at least $1,000,000. The expenses would not be more than $50,000.

"If the money could be borrowed at 2½ per cent., there would be a margin of $250,000 the first year, and after five years it would be $700,000. If the money could be borrowed at 3½ per cent. the first year's profit would be $100,000, and in five years it would be $600,000.

"When the plans are completed they will be exhibited, and perhaps the cities may be induced to build the bridge. I think the cities should build and own all the bridges, but Brooklyn needs more bridges, no matter who builds them."

AID IN FORWARDING LETTERS.

List of Directories—The Work in the Post Office.

Postmaster Dayton has received the following reports from the head of the department in the Post Office charged with the duty of ascertaining the correct addresses of imperfectly or erroneously addressed mail matter:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to report that though the directories recently received have been in use but a few days, it has been found that the results fully justify the expense of their acquisition, the percentage of letters forwarded being increased, and of those sent to the Dead Letter Office, and returned to senders, correspondingly lessened.

The new list comprises eighty-one directories, while formerly I had but sixty-seven, very many of which were old, and some of them dated as far back as 1886, and which were generally found upon reference to be worthless.

As I have before stated to you, efforts were repeatedly made under former Administrations for a complete list of directories, but on each occasion only a few were obtained, and this has prevented the directory searchers from accomplishing that which they will not be able to. I feel satisfied that your good efforts in obtaining these books will enable this department to do far better work in this direction than ever before. Very obediently,

WM. H. CHASE, Superintendent.
July 14, 1896.

W. H. Chase, Superintendent:

I desire to express my great gratification at receiving such a long line of out-of-town directories—something I so much desired.

We have now eighty-one, against sixty-five formerly. Very many of those were so old as to be almost useless, eight or ten years some of them, making the handling of them very unsatisfactory and discouraging.

With this addition to our library, and the replacing of the old with the up-to-date ones—coupled with the personal interest taken in the work by our esteemed Postmaster—the work in this branch of the service in this office is much more efficiently done, and the percentage of letters necessarily sent to the Dead Letter office consequently lessened.

Never have we had such a complete list as now. Requisitions have been made under former Administrations but have resulted in getting only a straggling few outside of those of the first-class cities, which were regularly exchanged for with a copy of our city directory, costing in most cases considerably more than that of the one exchanged for.

I do not hesitate to say that during my experience, covering forty years, the work of this branch has never been so well done as now. Respectfully,

W. W. STONE, Chief Clerk.

GROWTH OF VACATION SCHOOLS.

Great Need of Funds for the Support of the Six Now Open.

The vacation schools conducted by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have met with great success in the past, and on Monday six schools were opened, with nearly 5,000 boys and girls in attendance.

Three schools were started in 1894, and the daily attendance was 933. The expense per capita was 11½ cents. Six schools were opened in 1895, with a daily attendance of 3,296, and the expense per capita was 5½ cents.

The association is pledged to maintain the six schools now open, but the subscriptions received for this purpose are 50 per cent. less up to date than last year.

The children attending these schools are removed from the stifling tenements and close streets to the purer atmosphere of large, cool schoolrooms, and a daily attention to personal cleanliness is enforced. The instruction is such as to prepare the children for a useful and practical life, the branches taught being carpentering, carving, sewing, modeling in clay, designing, drawing, and singing.

The committee having charge of the schools consists of Howard Townsend, Chairman, of 32 Nassau Street; J. Hooker Hamersley, Robert S. Minton, De Witt J. Seligman, and Pierre Jay. The committee says that not less than two additional schools are needed in order to accommodate those who are anxious to attend.

Subscriptions and checks may be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, at 25 Nassau Street, or to William H. Tolman, General Agent, at 105 East Twenty-second Street. Checks should be made payable to Mr. Van Norden.

THREE BOYS BURNED BY POWDER.

Were Preparing to Have an Explosion in the Sand.

Arthur Leach, twelve years old, of 81 Avenue E, Jersey City, son of Secretary Arthur Leach of the Greenville Yacht Club, and Clarence and Adam Graham, ten and twelve years old, respectively, narrowly escaped being killed Monday evening by an explosion of gunpowder. Leach is likely to lose the sight of both eyes, and Clarence Graham of one.

The boys tell different stories as to how they procured the powder, but all say that Leach furnished it. He says it was given to him by a stranger, whom he met on the beach. The Graham boys say that Leach told them he would get some powder from his father's yacht if they would help him explode it. They agreed to do so, and he got the powder. There was about a pound of it in a tin can.

They went to the beach and buried the can in the sand. Leach made a fuse of a piece of paper, and then lighted it with a match. Before the lads could retire to a place of safety a spark from the fuse dropped into the powder and exploded it. The boys were all badly burned. All the hair was burned from Leach's head, and his face, right arm, and right leg were badly burned. Clarence Graham was burned on the face and right arm, and Adam Graham on the face and left arm.

Leach shouted to his friends to run to Mitzenins's drug store, and they did so. Leach ran to Dr. Lignot's office. The boys' wounds were dressed, and they were removed to their homes.

Camp Meeting at Merrick.

MERRICK, L. I., July 21.—The annual Methodist camp meeting was opened at this place this morning. The early morning service on the old camp meeting grounds in the woods back of Merrick Village was attended by several Methodist ministers and the cottagers on the grounds. The Rev. Charles Wing, Presiding Elder of the South Brooklyn District, is in charge of the meeting. A feature to-day was the celebration by the camp ground Sunday school. Meetings will be held daily—morning, afternoon, and evening.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

There was a block on one of the downtown streets a few days ago, and drivers and pedestrians were cursing one another in their efforts to fight their way through the press. In the midst of the confusion an ambulance rattled up from a quiet cross street and tried to thread its way among the various kinds of vehicles.

At first the quarreling drivers resented this addition to the confused mass already struggling for possession of the street. The big horse attached to the ambulance began to rear and plunge, and matters looked serious. But some persons who looked into the ambulance saw one of the Little Sisters of the Poor sitting quietly at her work, arranging a basket of provisions and clothing for some suffering person who waited her coming. She was oblivious to the noise and danger, and plied her task as composedly as if seated in her sheltered quarters at the hospital.

The crowd at once caught something of her calm, and a path was opened for the ambulance, while the bickering drivers got their vehicles out of the press and drove away. The block dissolved as the Little Sister passed by upon her errand.

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"I never like to give a man pennies in change," said a Broadway conductor to a passenger, as he gave him five coppers in change for a dime the other night, "but the fact is that when I get a lot of them from other passengers, I have to dispose of them in some way. You see, the company will not take pennies from us, and we have to substitute other money for them if we have a supply on hand when we are settling up.

"You will find it to be the rule that conductors do not give pennies to men, for change unless obliged to do so. They always give them to women, because women, in nine cases out of ten, will pay their fares in pennies if they can possibly scrape up enough coppers to do so. The other day a woman got on the car and fished four pennies out of her pocketbook and spent some minutes looking for a fifth. She could not find it, so she gave me a dime, and you ought to see the scowl she gave me when I handed her back five pennies."

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"The people in Chicago get more enjoyment out of their parks than we do here. There they can walk on the grass and take a snooze under the shade trees," said a recently returned visitor to the Windy City to W. Frederick Grote, the stout State Democracy politician, yesterday.

"Say," said the stout statesman, "that's the way it should be. Wait till I tell you. A few days ago I took a stroll down in Battery Park, and feeling tired, I just sat down on one of the benches and fell asleep. Along came a big, fat 'copper' and 'fanned' me on the feet with his club.

"'Get up,' says he. 'This ain't no lodging house.'

"'Say,' says I, 'what difference does it make to you, whether I sit here with my eyes open, looking out on the dancing billows of the bay, or whether I sit here with my eyes closed, communing with myself?'

"'Ah, get out!' says he. 'I guess you're a bum.'

"'You don't know the difference between a bum and a gentleman,' says I. 'You're a fine figure to be on the force, you are. Well, if I can't rest myself here a little while, I guess there is a good, soft seat over there, in the Shipping Commissioner's office, where I can sit down, and I'll be welcome, too.'

"'Ah,' he said, 'I thought you were kidding me.'

"'Now,' continued the stout statesman, "wasn't that a fine kind of a policeman? Just think of it! He 'fanned' me on the feet."

***

Three large and once famous hotels within a few hundred feet of each other, all closed up tightly, in the very heart of this city, present a subject for reflection to New-Yorkers as well as to visitors. The St. James, at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway; the Victoria, at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway and Fifth Avenue, and the Brunswick, right across the street on Fifth Avenue from the Victoria, are all closed.

"Other hotels will soon join the list of the 'has-beens,'" said an old and experienced hotel man last night. "The fact is that land is held at so high a price on Broadway that it is a mighty difficult matter for hotels running on the European plan to pay. The houses that are run on the American plan are doing very much better. The hotels that have closed up have done so either because the property is to be devoted to other purposes or because of poor business."

Meanwhile two or three magnificent hotels are in process of erection, and others equally magnificent are projected.

***

An Englishman was giving his opinion the other day about the respective culture of the average workingman in the United States and England. He was obliged to confess that the average American man of toil takes a greater interest in politics than the average Englishman of the same class.

"What strikes me most particularly here," he said, "is the amount of newspaper reading your workingmen get through every day. It has interested me very much to watch them every night on the elevated and cable roads. Although tired out after the day's work, these men read the evening papers with the greatest interest. This in a great measure explains why the American workingman makes a better citizen, on the whole, than the English laborer. For this reason, too, the American press has a greater responsibility than the press of any other country in the world. And I must say that, on the whole, I think the American newspaper is worthy of this trust.

"I had heard a great deal against American journalism before coming over here, and I have been very agreeably disappointed. You have, of course, your sensational papers here, but so have we in England to a great extent, and as for the newspapers of France, yours in America are immeasurably their superior. In fact, with a few exceptions, I do not think the French know what a newspaper is. Their daily sheets are mostly filled up with sensational articles, short stories, and, in fact, anything excepting news. No papers in the world give the news of the day to such an extent as do the New-York daily papers."

***

The concoctions sold for fruit syrups at some soda-water fountains about town are of such a quality as to remind one of the parting advice which a rich Bordeaux wine merchant gave on his deathbed to his son:

"Remember, my dear son, what I tell you as being the secret of my success. You can make wine from anything on the face of the earth, and even out of grapes."

***

Free ice-water is no doubt a public benefaction, but it it is a cause of dyspepsia and dangerous as a beverage, when the drinker is overheated, one may well wonder at the internal wreckage perpetrated daily by the stand at the lower end of the Post Office. When the weather is most oppressive the demand on the tank is greatest. Men and boys line up in front of it with streaming, if not steaming, faces, and gulp ice water. They all seem to want it, and to want it badly. The evident notion of the majority is that another chance at the water may be remote, and that having once reached the faucet they had better provide against future thirst. Some of them drink two or three cups of it, as if this was the principle they worked on.

***

Two well-dressed boys had come out to the street to play horse. They had a gay little harness, hung with bells that tinkled softly. There was a dispute as to which one should drive. One of the boys was less strong than the other, but he won his point by diplomacy.

"You must be the horse, Tom," he said, "because we are going to play truck-horse, and you are very strong. I must be the driver, because your father is a minister, and you can't swear."

The minister's son put on the harness.

***

There was a circus parade the other day in a suburban village. A clown, wearing the regulation fantastic garb of his guild, rode a weary donkey. The clown seemed very dejected. He saw a boy standing on the sidewalk holding a bunch of water lilies freshly gathered. The clown beckoned, and the boy, proud of the distinction, went to him and walked beside the mule.

"Say, sonny," said the clown, "will you give me one of those lilies?"

"Take the whole bunch," replied the boy. "I know where there are just lots."

The clown took the lilies and condescended to chat with the giver, who trotted beside the donkey throughout the parade.

***

Cornelius Vanderbilt is one of the most charitable of American millionaires. He believes thoroughly in scientific charity, and not in giving alms indiscriminately. Mr. Vanderbilt has a private secretary, whose sole duty is to take care of the correspondednce relating to his charitable works, both public and private.

While he was at his Newport cottage the case of a young Swedish workingman of good habits and high moral character, who had been suddenly cut off through illness from the means of earning his livelihood, was brought to his notice. Not only did Mr. Vanderbilt at once send the young fellow a check for a hundred dollars, but he had daily reports sent to him concerning the invalid's health. When the young man was well enough to travel, Mr. Vanderbilt sent him home to Sweden for a holiday, paying all his traveling expenses.

Quiet deeds of charity of this kind have long since endeared Mr. Vanderbilt to old Newport residents and cottagers, who admire and respect him in a high degree.

***

"Do you notice that bumping?" asked a nervous-looking man in a cable car, that was going up Broadway after midnight. The noises of the street had been laid, and one could hear the click of the wheels of the car as if striking some obstacle at certain distances.

"That's those flat wheels," he said, as though he had given long consideration to the subject. "They worry one almost to death. I can't read or think on the car, because the 'bump, bump' of those wheels gets into my brain and makes me read or think in jerks, just like the noise they make. You don't notice the noise much in the day, although the regular bump, as the flat part of the wheel strikes the rail, runs up your spine and gives your brain a jar every second. But in the night you get both jar and noise, and you can't read, think, or keep still during the half hour or more you are being bumped along the road.

"They are on all the cars," he added, as if it were vain to seek relief in any direction.

JOHN RECH'S TRIAL BEGINS.

Now Denies His Confession that He Murdered His Wife.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., July 21.—The trial of John Rech for the murder last March of his wife on their farm, near Estellville, began in the old Court House to-day. The jury is not completed yet.

The woman had been missed by her neighbors for several days, and when inquiry was made for her Rech informed the neighbors that she had gone to this village to make some purchases and had not returned. He appeared excited, which aroused the suspicions of his neighbors, and they started an investigation.

Rech left his home for a short time, and during his absence some of the neighbors went to his farm. They noticed the earth had been freshly dug up a short distance from the farmhouse, and that a tree had been felled over the earth to conceal the fact. A shovel was procured, and after a depth of two feet had been reached the neighbors found Mrs. Rech's body. It was securely tied in two bags, one being over the head half way down the body and the other extended from the feet to the middle of the body. A handkerchief was tied around the throat, which showed that she had been first strangled.

Rech did not return to the farm. He was arrested in Philadelphia and confessed that he killed his wife to get money he believed she had. This confession he now denies.

Mr. Andrews Expects Renomination.

Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews expects to be renominated in the Thirty-first Assembly District now that Charities Commissioner Silas C. Croft has come out for him, and Frank McCabe, President of the Mount Morris Republican Club, has withdrawn from the race. Mr. Andrews, however, has enemies in the district, and some of them have been sending out an anonymous circular which covertly attacks Mr. Andrews as a man who has not developed a special aptitude or fitness for legislative work.

Peter Breen Died While Bathing.

Peter Breen, seventy-five years old, of this city, died yesterday afternoon at Rockaway Park while bathing. He and his wife had been staying at the Victoria Cottage for the last two weeks. Breen went in the surf after luncheon yesterday, his wife staying on the beach. He was in the water but a few minutes when he threw up his hands and fell backward. His wife attempted to get out to him. He was brought ashore dead. It is said that his death was due to heart disease.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed by telegraph from San Francisco that the steamer China arrived at that port July 19, with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, June 25; Shanghai, June 27; Yokohama, July 4, and Honolulu, July 13, due to arrive in New-York the morning of Friday, July 24. The next mail for China and Japan after the arrival of these mails will close at the general Post Office, this city, at 6:30 P. M., July 24. Mails for Hawaii close July 24 and 29 at 6:30 P. M.

—Mrs. Mary Donohue of 155 East Eighty-fourth Street called yesterday at the Morgue, and identified the clothing of a body that was taken from the North River at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, July 11, and was buried in Potter's Field, as that of her son, William Donohue, twenty-five years old, a clerk. The father is Patrick Donohue, foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 22. The body will be taken from Potter's Field and buried by the family.

—Mary Van Wagenen, sixty years old, died yesterday at her home, 232 West Seventeenth Street, from injuries received by having been run over by a horse and wagon at Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street Saturday. She was crossing the avenue, when she was knocked down by a runaway horse, and the wheels of the wagon passed over her.

—The Rev. Father Prendergast, rector of St. Lawrence's Roman Catholic Church, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, who has been suffering from hemorrhages for several weeks, was reported as being somewhat improved yesterday, and was able to attend to some of his duties.

—The Grand Jury yesterday indicted for grand larceny William Doyle and Joseph Flynn, who were arrested while trying to pawn jewelry taken from the steamship St. Louis, and which belonged to Frank A. Watson and his sister, who were passengers on the ship.

—Maurice Stevens, seventeen years old, colored, of 226 West Twenty-eighth Street, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the North River at the foot of Seventy-second Street. His body was recovered.

—The Business Woman's Auxiliary of the Woman's Republican Association has changed its headquarters to the St. Nicholas Clubrooms, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Brooklyn.

—The names of ninety policemen who successfully passed civil service examinations for Roundsmen were handed to Police Commissioner Welles yesterday. They will be made public to-day. The examination of twenty-seven Roundsmen who wish to become Sergeants was begun yesterday.

—John A. Byrnes, thirty-four years old, of 1,808½ Atlantic Avenue, was charged in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday with stealing a bicycle from 336 Flatbush Avenue on Jan. 29. He was arrested on Monday night for burglary.

—William Cullen, forty years old, of 333 St. Mark's Avenue, was overcome by the heat while working on a building in Halsey Street, near Ralph Avenue, yesterday afternoon. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon.

—City Works Commissioner Willis yesterday opened bids for asphalting fifteen streets. The bids called for 54,959 yards of asphalt. The total estimated cost will be $127,956.22.

—Fifty-three young lawyers were admitted to the bar yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

New-Rochelle.

—The Republican primary meetings in the six districts of the town will be held Monday evening to elect delegates to the Town Convention, which will be held at Republican Headquarters in Main Street, Tuesday evening. At the Town Convention delegates will be elected to the County, School, and Assembly District Conventions.

—Mrs. Malcolm W. Niven, who died Sunday at her home in Montclair, N. J., was the only sister of the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. The funeral service will be held to-day at Montclair.

—There was a circus in the village Monday. In the wake of the circus came two or three confidence men, who "worked" citizens in the old-time methods. Losses amounting to over $100 have been reported at Police Headquarters.

—Police Justice Lambden has gone on a two weeks' vacation to White Lake, N. Y.

Westchester County.

—Postmaster General Wilson has issued an order making Sunday a day of rest for the letter carriers of Mount Vernon. There will be no collections of mails Sundays henceforth. At the request of citizens some months ago the Post Office was opened Sundays. Members of the Society of Christian Endeavor and other organizations took the matter in hand, and the Government was induced to close the office Sundays.

—A mass meeting of Prohibition electors of the First Assembly District, including Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and East Chester, will be held Aug. 1 in Willard Hall, Mount Vernon, to nominate a candidate for member of the Assembly, and to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held Aug. 19 at Saratoga.

—A party of students from the School of Mines, Columbia College, inspected the filtration beds of the Mount Vernon Water Company, at Pelhamville, Monday. The plan of the beds was explained by the company's engineers.

—The Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon, N. G. N. Y., will go into camp in Pelham Bay Park Saturday at 1:30 o'clock P. M. The company will break camp Sunday afternoon.

Jersey City.

—Edmund W. Kingsland, Secretary and Treasurer of the Provident Institution for Savings, was yesterday elected President to succeed Freeman Smith, deceased. Mr. Kingsland has been connected with the bank thirty-three years, as Treasurer. He succeeded his father, who was one of the founders of the bank.

—Elmer Jacobsen, twelve years old, of 319 Montgomery Street, was arrested yesterday for breaking into Lee's laundry, 302½ Montgomery Street, and stealing $15. He confessed and implicated John Gately and Charles Cannon, two of his playmates. They have not been found.

—William Wilson, six years old, of 72 Thorn Street, was crossing the Hudson Boulevard yesterday when he was struck by a bicycle ridden by George O'Donnell of 71 Lake Street. The boy was not hurt, but O'Donnell was thrown and was badly bruised.

—William Smith, one of the men implicated in the robbery of the safe in George W. Lawrence's coal office on July 10, was yesterday identified as "Kid" Lyons, a noted New-York pickpocket, who was sent to Sing Sing in 1886 for six and a half years.

—As Patrolman Farrell was passing the corner of Reservoir and Central Avenues at 5

Wednesday
July 22-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

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DRINK CURE AT BELLEVUE

COMMISSIONER CROFT EXPLAINS WHY TEST WAS PERMITTED.

Impressed that a Remedy for Drunkenness Has at Last Been Discovered—Patients Come Out from Treatment with Clear Eyes and Healthy-Looking Faces—Medical Criticisms Met—No Cost to the City—Results the Object, He Says.

Despite the protests made by the medical profession against the setting aside of two wards at Bellevue Hospital for experiments with an alleged cure for drunkenness, the Commissioners of Charities still believe that they are pursuing the right course, and will allow the treatment to continue.

Silas C. Croft, President of the Board of Commissioners of Charities, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday in explaining the stand they had taken in this matter:

"The manner in which this cure was brought to us was so satisfactory that we believed it was our duty to give it a trial. Cases were brought to our notice in which cures had occurred, and we decided that if the cure proved a success at Bellevue, it would be a great saving, and if it did not prove successful after a fair trial, it would not cost the taxpayers a cent.

"Dr. Oppenheimer, when he asked permission to introduce his cure at Bellevue, did not ask for remuneration. We saw that there might be a clash between the doctor and the Medical Board if we introduced it into the alcoholic ward, which is under the supervision of Dr. Charles L. Dana. That was our reason for setting aside two wards for this special treatment.

"I think the members of the Medical Board are willing to believe that we did this in the best of faith. But the same rule which applies to them as physicians does not apply to us as Commissioners. In a few days we will be able to reach a conclusion on this matter. We believe our report will be satisfactory to the public."

"Does it not occur to you that a private enterprise is securing a large amount of valuable advertising at the expense of a public institution?" President Croft was asked.

"That may be true," he replied, "but it would not have amounted to so much if the newspapers had not taken up the physicians' end of the fight. When we granted the request, it was expressly stipulated that there should be no advertising of the cure on the strength of the privilege granted. We are chiefly interested in results. From what we can learn, there has been a cure in every case. How lasting these cures will be, we cannot tell as yet, but if only a small number should be permanent, it will have done some good. I think Dr. Oppenheimer, at the proper time, will make his secret known, at least, he has given such an intimation. If he does not, it is difficult to tell just what we can do."

President Croft grew enthusiastic over the cure, telling how quickly the drug took effect on the patient, and how he came out from the treatment with clear eyes and a healthful complexion. "The majority of these alcoholic patients would be unable to pay for treatment," said he, "and this is the only way they can get it."

Turning to the business side of the proposition, President Croft said he did not know that a stock company had been formed to manufacture and sell the new "cure." "When I asked Dr. Oppenheimer about this matter," said he, "I was assured that no such company had been organized. Last year he, with several other physicians, formed a company to establish a sanitarium for the treatment of drunkenness, but it failed, and the company was allowed to die a natural death. If there is a new company, I am not aware of it. All we are looking for is to obtain the best results.

"Some of the newspapers have said that the members of the Medical Board were inclined to resign. This is absurd. Instead of thinking of resigning, they are fighting to retain their positions. At present, the appointments are controlled by four medical colleges, and the representatives of the outside institutions are anxious to secure recognition."

Edison Sued by an Accountant.

Thomas A. Edison's counsel, Otis & Pressinger, 111 Broadway, made an application yesterday to Justice Fitzsimons in the City Court for an order to compel Scott Tremain to file security for costs pending the trial of a suit against Edison. It is claimed that the plaintiff is a non-resident and lives on Staten Island, and that his office address, 41 Exchange Place, is only a place for receiving letters. Justice Fitzsimons denied the motion. The application for this order arises out of a suit now pending against Mr. Edison for services rendered by Mr. Tremain, who is a public accountant, in December, 1892, for which Mr. Tremain was to receive $750. Mr. Edison paid Mr. Tremain but $250, and the suit is for the balance of the account.

WORK OF THE FLOWER MISSION.

Aid Needed in Preparing Bouquets for the Sick and Poor.

The women of the New-York Flower Mission are in great need of assistance in the work of preparing bouquets and in distributing them among the poor of the city. They appeal to women who have not yet gone to the country for the season or those who intend to remain in town to give them aid in their work of trying to provide cheer and comfort for the thousands of sick and infirm poor who are forced to remain in the city during the long, weary Summer days, and can never hope to avail themselves of the fresh-air charities.

The mission distributes flowers, which are kindly brought to it from the country free of charge by express companies, to hospitals, homes for the aged and infirm, the sick in tenement houses, missions, children in the vacation schools, &c. Between 7,000 and 8,000 bouquets have been sent out on some days, and they have always been received with the greatest delight by those who are sadly in need of some breath of country freshness. Indeed, it used to be said in one of the large hospitals that operations were the most successful on flower days.

Distributions are made to the sick in tenement houses through misionaries and other responsible charitable visitors, who take not only flowers, but fruit, berries, fresh eggs, jelly, and supplies for individual cases. Sickness is greater among the poor, especially among children, in the Summer than at any other season, while the absence of most well-to-do people from the city makes it more difficult to secure assistance for their needs, and makes the mission's work doubly necessary.

Women living in the country can help the mission by sending it flowers, fruit, or delicacies, which should be started by an early train, while those staying in town are earnestly requested to assist at the rooms in making up bouquets and distributing them at hospitals. Letters may be sent at any time to the New-York Flower Mission, but the rooms at 104 East Twentieth Street are open Mondays and Thursdays only, on which days flowers, fruit, and delicacies should be sent. Money for current expenses and the purchase of delicacies for the sick will be gratefully received, as it is much needed.

EMILY C. WATSON'S WILL.

Various Charities to Get Possible Benefits from Her Property.

By the will of the late Emily C. Watson, filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday, an estate, which is supposed to be large, is left, in certain contingencies, to many charitable institutions.

An annuity of $1,000 is bequeathed to the daughter of the decedent's sister, Laura V. Rhinelander, and one of $1,500 to the testatrix's mother, Nancy M. Rhinelander. The house at 17 East Seventy-second Street is left in trust to the sister, at her death to pass to the nephew of the testatrix, Rhinelander Waldo. Should the latter die without issue, the property is to be sold, and its value is to be divided equally among the following institutions:

Home for Incurables, House of Rest for Consumptives, New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Babies' Hospital, St. Luke's Home, Home for Old Men, Sheltering Arms, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Children's Aid Society, St. Barnabas's House, Church Mission for Deaf-Mutes, American Seaman's Friend Society, and Society of St. Johnland.

All the rest and residue of the estate is left in trust to the decedent's brother, Charles E. Rhinelander, until Rhinelander Waldo reaches the age of thirty years, when the principal is to be paid to Waldo if Waldo dies before reaching thirty years, leaving issue, then one-half of the income goes to such issue until the death of Charles, when it all passes to Waldo's issue. In the event of Waldo dying without issue, then the residue is to be divided, share and share alike, among the above institutions. The will is dated Nov. 14, 1891, and the executors are Charles Rhinelander and John M. Bowers. There is no affidavit as to the value of the estate.

CRUSHED BY AN IRON GIRDER.

Man Killed While at Work in New Down-Town Building.

While helping to lower a heavy iron girder to the foundation piers of the new building on the site of the old Bank of Commerce structure, at Nassau and Cedar Streets, yesterday, John Dacey, a laborer, was fatally crushed. The girder weighed about two tons. It was being lowered from the sidewalk into a deep excavation when some of the fastenings of the derrick gave way and the massive beam fell a distance of thirty feet. Dacey, who happened to be directly under it, was struck across the middle of the body.

Several hundred persons assembled in the vicinity within a few seconds and the suffering and subsequent death of the injured man caused much excitement. Officer McCauley of the Old Slip Police Station called an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. Meanwhile Dacey was lifted from under the girder by his fellow workmen and carried to a shaded spot in the sub-cellar. When the ambulance arrived in charge of Dr. Labbe, the dying man attempted to speak, but was unable to do so. The doctor said that the sufferer could live only a few minutes and declined to take him to the hospital.

While Dr. Labbe endeavored to ease Dacey's pain, Father Briody of St. Peter's Church, in Barclay Street, who was passing, administered the last rites of the Church. A few minutes after Father Briody had finished his ministrations Dacey died. Officer McCauley then placed Foreman William Howard, representing T. P. Galligan & Son, contractors, under arrest, and took him to the Old Slip Station. The Coroner was notified.

Dacey leaves a wife and one child. His home was at 309 East One Hundred and Second Street.

GOLD FOR SKILLED LABOR

MEN WHO COMBINE BRAINS AND MUSCLES OPPOSE SILVER.

Makers of Hats, Being Well Paid, Desire for Wages Only Money That Will Buy a Full Dollar's Worth—Experience of a Veteran Who Was Paid in Greenbacks During the War, When Gold Was at a Premium.

In furthering the purpose of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to discover how workingmen feel on the money question, and whether they are in favor of the present standard or want an unlimited supply of silver coined, interviews were had yesterday with men employed in the manufacture of hats.

In the factory of Dunlap & Co., at Nostrand and Park Avenues, Brooklyn, an almost unanimous prefesence for the gold standard was found among the employes in every department of the works, except one. The men spoken with all declared they did not know an advocate of silver among the 700 hands in the factory, with the exception of the department referred to, which is where the sizing is done. The lowest wages in the factory are paid there and the labor is the least skilled.

The fifty odd employes in that department were all assembled at the reporter's request and invited to express their views. They made a picturesque sight as they grouped themselves about in the scanty dress which the heat of their work necessitates—great massive fellows with big, bare arms, and grimy aprons.

When they were informed that they had been assembled to state their views on silver, the first thing they did was to call for information on questions they had been discussing among themselves.

One wanted to know whether, in case the free coinage of silver were enacted, the United States Government would be obliged to receive silver at the Custom House in payment of duties on the same terms as gold. Another asked whether the United States Government had ever yet put the stamp of a dollar on any coin that did not prove to be as good as any other dollar. His argument was headed off by another, who shouted:

"Suppose the Government takes a paving stone out of the streets and stamps that as a dollar! Do you want any dollars of that kind?"

Then a discussion arose as to the premium on gold over greenbacks during the war, and one grizzled veteran declared:

"I'll tell you all about that. I know, for I was there. Gold went to $2.94, and I know, for I fought in the battle of Gettysburg and on that day, July 3, 1863, gold was worth $2.94. I was drawing $18 a month in greenbacks, and that was all it was worth. I don't want any more such depreciated currency as that. Give me a solid gold currency every time. I can get along without any free silver."

But the men discouraged those who wanted to make speeches, and a vote was taken—the gold men lining up on one side of the shop and the silverites on the other. The vote stood: Gold, 26; silver, 25, and the meeting adjourned to let the men go back to work.

One of the silver men stated his views thus: "Both parties are in favor of silver money, and both have put it in their platforms, haven't they? The Republicans and the Democrats are equally in favor of free silver coinage, aren't they? The only difference is that the Republicans will give us free silver, only they won't give it to us right away. They want to wait till they can get England and some other European country to come in with us.

"Now, I don't believe that a nation of 70,000,000 of people has got to wait for the permission of other countries to regulate its own business. If free silver is a good thing, let us have it right away without waiting for the rattle of old despotisms of Europe to share it with us. If it is a good thing, they'll be glad enough to follow us without waiting to be asked. And I believe it is a good thing. I believe it will make money more plenty, and when there is plenty of money in circulation business will be better, there'll be more doing, and there'll be more money for the workingmen. The Republicans have given the whole thing away in that platform calling for free silver by international agreement."

The men throughout the factory, however, do not take this view. Joseph Fox said:

"If there is any number of workingmen favoring free silver, all I can say is that the fools are not all dead yet. When a man has money in the bank, he is not apt to be anxious to get it in dollars worth only 53 cents. I don't know any men in this department who are in favor of free silver. I do not think any of them want to work for less money than they are getting now."

John R. Kane said he was willing to take all the silver that came his way, but he did not want to take his earnings in such dollars as he would get under free-silver coinage. If he had a half a ton of silver he'd like free coinage, and the same if he had a lot of old silver presents and such things that were of no use. Silverites might argue that if there were more currency in circulation they would get more money, but he did not see how they would, unless there were a larger demand for goods.

Orlando T. Morris, a Republican, said: "I am opposed to silver. There might be more money in circulation for a little while, but it would not hold out. If the manufacturers and other employers of labor are obliged on a silver basis to send two dollars in silver out of the country to pay for every dollar's worth of goods they buy, it will make hard times for them—and hard times for the employers will mean hard times for workingmen."

James R. McNally said: "Free coinage may benefit the owners of silver mines, but none of the benefit will get so far East as Brooklyn."

James A. Alkman believes in a strict gold basis. "If silver should be coined at all," said he, "why not begin by coining all the silver bullion the Government now owns and has packed away in vaults, and then let Uncle Sam make a profit on it, instead of letting private citizens make it. Then look at the amount of silver that is now stored away in vaults in New-York City, because no one wants it.

"Has not the New-York Clearing House had to build a new vault lately to accommodate several tons of silver it could not do anything with? Why is all this if foreign nations will take it? It is a widely known fact that workingmen in foreign nations like Mexico, silver countries of South America, British India, and the dominion of the Emperor of China are the poorest paid people on earth."

William G. Westlake, a Republican, was opposed to inflation of the currency at any time. "There is money enough in the country," he said. "The difficulty is to get the money we have into circulation."

BROOKLYN JUSTICES APPOINTED.

L. R. Worth, W. Kramer, H. Bristow, and Jacob Brenner the Men.

The appointment of four police Justices who will assume office May 1, 1897, was made yesterday by Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, and City Auditor Sutton of Brooklyn.

To succeed D. G. Harriman they named Lewis R. Worth, a son of ex-Senator Jacob Worth, the Republican "boss" in Brooklyn. Mr. Worth is younger than any man who has ever held a judicial office in the city. He is twenty-four years old, and is Under Sheriff of Kings County and is studying law with Hugo Hirsh. He expects to be admitted to the bar in a short time. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and has had some business experience. He is married and lives at 94 Lee avenue.

William Kramer of the Nineteenth Ward will succeed Adolph Goetting. He is forty-seven years old. He received a common school education and formerly was a police court clerk. He is a lawyer, and once ran against John Courtney for Sheriff, but was defeated.

Assessor Henry Bristow of the Twenty-second Ward will succeed James G. Tighe. He is fifty-seven years old and for the past thirty years has lived at Sixth Avenue and Seventh Street. He has always been an active Republican. He was defeated for Congress in 1892 by Alfred C. Chapin. He served three years in the Board of Education and became an Assessor in 1894. He is a war veteran.

Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, will succeed John J. Walsh. He was born in this city in 1857 and his parents took him to Brooklyn when he was one month old. He was educated in the public schools and then studied law with Smith & Woodward in this city. He is now practicing law. He has been an active Republican many years and has held several minor political offices. He is the Superintendent of the Sunday school in the Synagogue Beth Elohim. He is married and has four children. He lives at 252 Carroll Street.

Police Justices Andrew Lemon and Charles E. Teale were reappointed a week ago.

CAME FOR HIS SISTER'S BODY.

Charles M. Blakesley Took It to Her Home in Ohio.

The body of Miss Mildred M. Blakesley, who was known as Mrs. Gray, who committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid in her flat, 600 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, was taken to her home in Weymouth, Medina County, Ohio, by her brother, Charles M. Blakesley, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Blakesley arrived in Brooklyn about 9 o'clock and went to Police Headquarters. He introduced himself to Deputy Superintendent MacKellar, who sent a detective with him to the undertaker's where his sister's body was.

He made no inquiries about her, but said she left her home two years ago and went to Cleveland, where she was employed until a few weeks ago. She then came East to Brooklyn.

Her father received a telegram informing him of her sudden death. Mr. Blakesley said he believed she sent it just before she committed suicide.

ASKS SUPREME COURT'S HELP.

A Coney Island Athletic Club Anxious to Have "Encounters."

Almet F. Jenks, counsel for the Surf Avenue Athletic Club of Coney Island, yesterday applied to Justice Osborne, in the Supreme Court, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Mayor Wurster to grant a permit to the club for a pugilistic exhibition at the clubhouse this evening.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Cook opposed the application. He produced affidavits signed by Wilbur M. Palmer, Mayor Wurster's private secretary, and a Detective Sergeant at Coney Island, in which it was asserted that the pugilistic encounters were intended to be nothing more nor less than prizefights, and that the clubhouse at Coney Island was not fitted for a theatrical entertainment such as it was alleged the exhibition would be.

Justice Osborne reserved decision until to-day.

Funeral of George W. Pell.

Funeral services over George W. Pell, who died Sunday morning at the home of his son, Alfred Duane Pell, 929 Fifth Avenue, were held yesterday morning at St. Thomas's Chapel, Sixtieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. The ritual of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle. Only two carriages followed the body to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was placed in the family vault alongside the remains of his wife, who died about six years ago. The occupants of the carriages were Mr. Pell's son, Alfred Duane Pell, Edward Le Roy, a cousin; Mr. and Mrs. M. Crosby, Miss Livingston, David Crosby, and the Misses Laura and Mary King.

JUSTICE GAYNOR OPPOSED

HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, W. E. MAYER, FAVORS A GOLD STANDARD.

Writes a Letter to Democratic Friends in Which He Takes a Stand Against the Ideas of the Justice—It Is Thought by Many that Justice Gaynor Wants to Secure the Free Silver Nomination for Governor This Year.

William E. C. Mayer, brother-in-law of Justice William J. Gaynor, who was formerly his partner in the practice of law, has taken occasion to place himself on record as opposed to Justice Gaynor's position on the money question and the Chicago platform.

The following letter, which he has sent to the regular Democratic Association of the Seventh District of the Twenty-ninth Ward, was made public yesterday:

694 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, July 20, 1896.
Democratic Association, Seventh District, Twenty-ninth Ward:

Gentlemen: The adoption of an extraordinary platform for the Democratic Party by the Chicago Convention of 1896 compels me to address to you a remonstrance against any action you may determine to take looking to its indorsement.

The declaration in the Chicago platform in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, is, under the conditions existing in this country to-day, a declaration in favor of silver monometallism.

Who believes that any gold would be coined at any such ratio? Who believes that any gold would fail to emigrate or secrete itself? Who believes that a silver dollar would have any value greater than the commercial or intrinsic value of the metal composing it? Any one who so believes is a believer in fiat money.

The prevailing argument of the silverites is that the acts demonetizing silver lessened its value by taking away the demand for it.

There was no demand for silver for coinage when the act of 1873 was passed; since that time there never has been any such demand. The demand (?) comes from the silver mining States exclusively. The demand is to stamp a Government fiat of $1 on every 53 cents worth of a once precious metal, which since 1873 has become a mere commodity owing to the vast quantities produced and its limited commercial and industrial uses. The free and unlimited coinage of silver would undoubtedly raise its bullion value; that it would raise it in value so as to make a silver dollar of the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold equal to the bullion value of a gold dollar is a speculation based solely on premised conditions long since obsolete. Money is fast ceasing to be a medium of exchange, in fact has almost ceased to be so in the internal commerce. Checks, drafts, and notes based on established systems of exchanges have supplanted its use there. Actual money is now used only to settle balances, so that, in transactions involving billions of dollars, only a few millions of actual money changes hands.

In international commerce money is losing its character as a medium of exchange, witness drafts, bill of exchange, and letters of credit, and it is slowly but surely becoming a mere convenience for adjusting balances.

To the wage earner and small tradesman only, who are paid and deal in small amounts, is money a necessity. Coin to pay these people for their labor or for their wares must equal in value the bullion value of the metal composing it. These are the people who will not see gold; these are the people who will demand the silver. Unless the silver dollar is true to these people, it is without any fair and equitable uses.

The other principal planks in the platform look in the direction of paternalism in government. There are two forms of paternalism—socialism and communism. It is a toss which is the more undemocratic despotism. I repudiate absolutely any such doctrine as unsafe.

I hope my Democratic brethren of Flatbush will not step into any such pitfall as awaits them on indorsing the Chicago platform of 1896. Very truly yours, WILLIAM E. C. MAYER.

Justice Gaynor's letter to Almet F. Jenks has aroused a good deal of bitter and sarcastic criticism among sound-money Democrats and Republicans in Brooklyn.

It is generally believed that he has the Governorship in view, and that he hopes to secure a free-silver nomination for that office. It is also thought that he may be looking for a Cabinet portfolio in the event of the election of Bryan and Sewall.

FUNERAL OF THEODORE W. BECKER.

Masonic Services Held in Scottish Rite Hall.

The funeral of Theodore W. Becker was held in Scottish Rite Hall, at Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The coffin was placed in the centre of the hall and upon it was a wreath of lilies and La France roses.

The Masonic services were opened with a short address by W. C. Locherty, Past Master of the Adelphic Lodge, who paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Becker.

Among those present at the services were George Finch, Gen. Charles F. Beesley, Lewis Ingwersen, J. B. Rose, Past Master of St. John's Commandery; W. D. Gaige, Master of the Adelphic Lodge; E. S. Taite, H. Emerson, L. Waerford, William Deacon, Benjamin Fryer, J. T. Whelan, and William Valentine.

The burial was in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Mr. Becker, who died on Saturday, was born in this city in 1846. He was a very well-known man in railroad circles. At one time he was agent for the California Fast Freight Line, and later he was General Eastern Freight Agent for the Erie Railroad. He then became general agent of the freight and passenger departments of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, which position he held until three years ago, when ill health compelled him to give up business. His illness had developed lately into paresis and he died of this disease at the Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island.

Mr. Becker belonged to the Adelphic Lodge, No. 348, F. and A. M.; Zetland Chapter, No. 141, R. A. M.; Columbian Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Railroad Freight and Passenger Association. He leaves a wife and two married daughters.

POLITICS IN A POLICE COURT.

Squabbles over Senftman's Bail Lead to a Larceny Case.

Disaffection in certain quarters on the east side against the Tammany leadership of Martin Engel in the Eighth Assembly District, because of his action in going bail for Max Senftman, the Lexow witness under bonds for alleged extortion, was brought to the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon. The courtroom was filled with ward politicians.

Proceedings were brought as a result of a fight between two factions of the Thomas Jefferson Independent Democratic Association, which have been created since the Senftman affair. Samuel Cohen, Philip Tobias, and Morris Marks of the Executive Committee of the association were summoned to court to answer to a charge of larceny preferred by Julius Kaiser, the President.

According to the statements in court, Charles Kramer, owner of a café in Engel's house, at 125 Allen Street, became indignant at Engel's action in giving bail for Senftman, and hastily organized an indignation meeting of certain members of the Jefferson Association and others, which was held in the rooms of the Jefferson Club. They organized themselves into the Charles Kramer Association, and pulled out their knives and agreed to whet them for Engel's scalp.

The Executive Committee, which headed the split against Engel, gave the newly organized political club permission to hold another meeting in the rooms of the Jefferson Association. In order to make room for the meeting it was decided to remove a portion of the furniture. It was taken to Tobias's house, at 131 Allen Street. It is understood that when Engel heard this he ordered Kaiser, the President of the Jeffersonians, to take action. Kaiser did so, and the summonses were secured.

Lawyer Goldsmith appeared for Kaiser, and Lawyer Otto A. Rosalsky represented the defendants. They contended that the bolters had a perfect right to remove the furniture. Magistrate Kudlich so decided, and said it was an action for the civil court. Adherents of Engel and the newly organized bolters crowded out of the courtroom and had the argument on the street. Court officers had to come out and drive them away. The next meeting of the Jefferson Association promises to be an exciting one.

RECLAIMING LAND IN THE HARBOR.

The Naval Supervisor's Plan for Using Cellar Dirt.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The annual report of Lieut. Commander Daniel Delehanty, Supervisor of New-York Harbor, to Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, dwells principally upon the system finally adopted for the disposition of city sewage which had hitherto injured the harbor.

Commander Delehanty says that the plan will, in his opinion, promptly lead to the utilization of the cellar dirt for reclaiming submerged land within the harbor limits. Dumping the street sweepings, ashes, and other floatable material behind closed bulkheads, insuring a good profit in the reclaimed land, will, in his opinion, popularize it and effect a great improvement in the appearance of the harbor.

He recommends drastic measures to stop the unlawful dumping of ashes by steamboats and ferries in the harbor. A system in the Supervisor's office makes it impossible to illicitly dispose of cellar dirt without detection, and this dirt, together with dredgings, will, he says, amount to more than 7,000,000 cubic yards annually. He suggests extending the system of statute to steamboat ashes. His office has kept tally on the disposal of more than 10,000,000 cubic yards of material during the past fiscal year.

FRENCH OFFICERS AT CITY HALL.

Acting Mayor Jeroloman Exchanged Compliments with Them.

Admiral de la Maisonneuve, Commander Pinel, and Lieut. Conti of the French warship Dubourdieu, escorted by the French Consul General, Bruwaert, visited the City Hall at 11 o'clock yesterday, and were presented to Acting Mayor Jeroloman.

Although the visit was expected, and Police Captain Allaire, with a bodyguard of patrolmen, was on hand to receive the officers, by some oversight no one had thought of opening the main door to the Mayor's office, and the distinguished visitors had to wait while a couple of attendants raced around the back way and forced the door, which is but seldom opened.

When at last an entrance was effected, Mr. Jeroloman was discovered seated at Mayor Strong's desk perusing a legal-looking document, while Secretary Hedges was busily dictating to a stenographer. M. Bruwaert introduced the officers, and Admiral Maisonneuve told Mr. Jeroloman in excellent English how pleased he was to see him and how much he admired New-York and American Institutions. Mr. Jeroloman responded in kind, and then took the visitors on a tour of inspection of the City Hall.

Aldermen on Greater New-York.

The Aldermanic Committee on Legislation, of which Vice President Windolph is Chairman, is anxious to have a hand in shaping Greater New-York legislation. The committee met yesterday and decided to invite a similar committee of the Brooklyn Aldermen and the Supervisors of Queens and Richmond Counties to meet with them in the Council Chamber of the New-York City Hall next Wednesday at 2 o'clock. The Aldermen think that they can find some way to be useful to the Greater New-York Commission in formulating a charter.

Firemen's Day at Whitestone.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 21.—This was a big day for the volunteer firemen of this village, for their annual parade was held. There were visiting companies and a big crowd of spectators. The parade went through the principal streets, all of which were gayly decorated with bunting in honor of the event. There were various contests between the different companies this afternoon, and this evening the festivities were brought to a close with a grand ball.

WORKING IN CLOSE LINES

POLICE COMMISSIONERS PREPARING TO APPOINT DETECTIVES.

Why President Roosevelt and Mr. Andrews Spent Monday Night Out—A Tour to Watch the Roundsmen Whose Promotion Messrs. Grant and Parker May Favor—Men Recommended for Promotion Examined by Both Sides.

A trip of Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews through several precincts on the east side Monday night seems to have some significance. Heretofore, when the two Commissioners made a tour of the stations at night they were willing to tell all about it next day, but not so this time. They would say nothing, except that they were looking over some of the officers on the force. It is now said that there is a quiet little fight for supremacy going on among the members of the board, with Commissioners Parker and Grant on one side, and Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews on the other.

Officials at the Central Office see some significance in Monday night's trip, because it was made directly after Commissioners Parker and Grant had all the Roundsmen in the department before them on Saturday. It is known that Chief Conlin intends in the near future to reduce a number of Roundsmen. Commissioner Parker was looking over the men to see which of them should be remanded. Commissioner Roosevelt, it is said, knew nothing of this until it was made public.

It is believed that he and Mr. Andrews went around to look over the Roundsmen, so that they can be in an intelligent position regarding these officers when the proper time comes. It is also said that the two Commissioners will make a series of visits of a similar kind around the precincts, with the object of seeing all the men, in order that they may be prepared to meet Commissioners Parker and Grant when they suggest any changes.

Chief Conlin is preparing to detail detectives to all the precincts, and also to increase the force of the Detective Bureau. He has made up a list of the men he has selected for the places and sent it up to Commissioner Parker, who will look the men over. Mr. Parker had some of the men before him.

Commissioner Roosevelt heard what Mr. Parker was doing, and he ordered the Chief to furnish him with a list of the men selected for detectives. Yesterday some of the men who were sent for by Commissioner Parker Monday were again summoned to Headquarters by Mr. Roosevelt. It seems certain that Commissioner Roosevelt is preparing to meet Mr. Parker and the Chief when any steps are taken looking toward changes of the force. Commissioner Grant is evidently taking sides with Mr. Parker, while Commissioner Andrews is behind Mr. Roosevelt. The outcome of the quiet rivalry among the Commissioners is awaited with great interest by members of the force.

HE PICKED UP A PEACOCK.

Young McDonald Saw It in the Park and He Was Arrested.

Harry McDonald, twelve years old, of 1,835 Third Avenue, found a stray peacock, a young one, in Central Park Monday.

He caught the bird, tucked it under his jacket, and, with several of his friends, attempted to leave the Park.

A Park policeman saw feathers protruding from the lad's coat, so he spoke to him.

Young McDonald threw the bird into some shrubbery and ran. He was caught after a long chase. The bird, which was only about two weeks old, was found to be dead from the rough handling it had received.

When the boy was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday he said he saw the peacock astray, and thought it no harm to take it.

Magistrate Mott said: "If you had seen a young bear astray would you have taken it?"

"No, for I'm afraid of bears."

"Well, try and be afraid of peacocks in the future; you are discharged."

THORNTON'S MURDERER HELD.

Democrats Will Make Up a Purse for His Widow.

Thomas Tomlinson, who murdered Michael Thornton while the Jefferson Democratic Club of the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, was holding a meeting Saturday night, was held in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday morning for examination next Tuesday. The courtroom was crowded. In the audience was Mrs. Kelly, the prisoner's daughter, who was allowed a half-hour interview with him.

The funeral of Michael Thornton was held yesterday afternoon at 57 Herbert Street. Many members of the Jefferson Democratic Club attended it. They said they would make up a purse for Mrs. Thornton and erect a monument over Thornton's grave. The body was buried in Calvary Cemetery.

Austin Corbin's Will Probated.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 21.—The will of Austin Corbin was probated here to-day. There was no opposition. Judge Benjamin A. Reed appeared as special guardian for the minors who are beneficiaries.

FIELD & FANNING'S JUNIOR.

By John Paul Bocock.

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SYNOPSIS.

The narrator of the story is a clerk in the employ of the law firm of Potter & Patterson, and is delegated to get up the case of "Wilson H. Peckham and wife against the Children's Industrial Home." He calls on Mrs. Peckham to learn the particulars of her evidence. She has been married twice, and it was on receiving news that her first husband was dangerously ill in Milan that she left her baby boy with a friend, a Mrs. Bartlett, and sailed for Italy. On arriving there and learning of her husband's death, she is taken with brain fever. When she recovers consciousness, she is overwhelmed with anxiety for her baby boy. It is to obtain knowledge of his whereabouts that she and her second husband have brought suit against the home, they having ascertained, after long years of search, that Mrs. Bartlett had left him there. The managers of the home have refused this information, in accordance with their usual practice.

PART II.

"All through the racking pangs and frenzies of the yet more dreadful fever which now preyed upon me," continued Mrs. Peckham, "I talked and sobbed and prayed and shrieked of just my baby boy.

"There was nobody there that knew me, except the Consul; he didn't know anything about my wee lad so far away, or how one little bit of news from him might have healed up the poor stricken mother's heart and soothed the throbbing of her brain. He was gentleness and kindness itself, all that a manly, courteous gentleman should be; and I'll never, never cease to be grateful to him for it."

Here she patted her husband's shoulder as he leaned over her chair and held her hand in his, looking down all the while into her beautiful, melancholy eyes of gray. So you were the Consul, my fine fellow, I thought.

"The doctors quite gave me up this time, and when I did regain consciousness, they say I had forgotten all about baby and home and husband. I could only sit on the long portico and look out through the stone pilasters to the smiling bay.

"It was October before I was strong enough to be moved, and when I started for Havre, the Consul and his good, patient sister, whom I had learned to love, went with me. It was they, too, Sir, who brought me back here to P——, safe home again. But not to baby—I have never seen my boy since the Saturday morning when Fanny Bartlett held him up in her arms, laughing and crowing, twenty years ago."

Mrs. Peckham's voice broke into a sob, and, indeed, I, too, was much affected. Her husband, who I now understood, had resigned the Consulship at Milan to accompany her back to the United States, took up the story here for her.

"We found, Sir," said he, slowly and distinctly, "that the Bartletts had gone to San Francisco to live. Not hearing from the child's mother, they had at first marveled and fretted, and finally made what may have seemed to them proper disposition of the child. My wife had no near relatives living, and no other close friends here, for now, you see, we have chosen our home not far away from where she and the Bartletts then lived. They had not written to her about the boy because they had never heard from her. They could not know that she was ill among strangers, unable to write, broken down mentally and physically under her intense sufferings. So they placed the child in the Children's Industrial Home, a highly respectable private institution, as you know, and it is to find out what became of him that this suit you are now preparing for has been brought. For when we reached here, the boy also had disappeared.

"For eighteen years we have sought him in vain. We followed the Bartletts to California, and thence to the Sandwich Islands, and would have followed them to the bottom of the sea if the gale which wrecked their steamer had not spared ours. We advertised and we hired detectives and employed lawyers. I had no children, and I longed to welcome the lost darling of my dear wife. It was not until last year that we found that he had been placed by the Bartletts in the Children's Industrial Home just before they started for San Francisco. It nearly broke my wife's heart when the President of the home informed us that by the advice of counsel he must decline to tell us what had become of the boy. He acknowledged [illegible] after the Bartletts had entered him under an assumed name, the lad had been removed from the home. By whom he refused to say. And that is the history of the lawsuit which is to be tried next month."

I went back to the office of Potter & Patterson wondering at the existence of statutes which allowed such cruelties to be perpetrated in the name of the law. Field & Fanning, the attorneys for the home, took the position that it was for the boy's own good that he should not now be unsettled in "his present family relations," having grown up in absolute ignorance even of his

"No, No, Not That!"

baptismal name. This was the only hint we had had that the babe had lived.

At the opening of the term the calendar, or list of cases to be heard, was formally called. Peckham versus The Children's Home would probably be reached the third day. Field & Fanning protested, through a junior partner, whom I had not seen before, that they could not be ready at that time, but the Judge declared that the case must be tried when reached. I took this as an augury in our favor. Field & Fanning's junior left the courtroom when I did, and I was filled with envy when I heard that he was going to try the case himself for his firm. It seemed he had just been admitted to partnership and was very anxious to succeed in this his first serious undertaking. I was equally determined to relax no effort in behalf of Mr. Peckham. Of course, Mr. Patterson was to bear the brunt of our side of the case.

When court opened on the day of trial neither old Mr. Field nor Mr. Fanning was present; they had left everything to their junior. President Carter of the Children's Home, a venerable-looking man of great wealth and many charities, sat by his young counsel with several of the Board of Directors. Mr. Carter was a retired lawyer himself, and I was rather surprised to learn that Field & Fanning's junior was his son, and that President Carter had been young Lawyer Carter's first client. The old man had asked Field & Fanning if they were willing to trust his son with the conduct of the case, and they, not without some misgivings, it turned out, agreed to let young Carter manage it.

Well, we put in our evidence, and Mrs. Peckham's story, told in court much as she had told it to me, brought tears to many eyes. Young Carter, as handsome a youth as I ever saw, cross-examined her with dignity and intelligence. His sympathetic yet searching questions moved her greatly; when he asked her if she did not think that Mrs. Bartlett was warranted by her long and unexplained absence in believing she had abandoned her child, Mrs. Peckham's emotion became uncontrollable. She stretched her soft white hands appealingly out to him from the witness box with such a look in her eyes of agony as no beholder could forget. "No, no, not that!" she moaned. I thought I saw her cross-examiner turn pale. As his lip quivered for a moment I imagined he must have thought of his own mother. Yet I knew old Lawyer Carter had been a widower for many years. The dignity of the law soon reasserted itself in the courtroom, however, and the case proceeded. When it came to his closing

"Madam, There Is Your Son."

speech in behalf of the home and the beneficent statutes which had created and sustained it, and the benevolent men who directed it, young Carter's tact was masterly. Mr. Patterson, on our side, had appealed for the broken-hearted mother, her lifetime of anguish, her heart hunger still unsatisfied, her affections still clinging to the babe she had prayed and wept for this score of years. He did all that any man could do, and would have carried any jury irresistibly. But the Judge was imperturbable.

Young Carter pleaded for the future of the boy whose legal adoption had given others a right to his love and obedience, who had learned to regard his present protectors as his parents, and whose life had been ordained by Providence,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

ACTION OF THE BANKS CHECKS THE DECLINE IN STOCKS.

Liquidation, However, Still in Progress and the Market Closes with a Sharp Reaction—Large Transactions by Arbitrage Brokers—The Banks Have Raised Thus Far $11,650,000 Gold for the Treasury —Foreign Exchange Easier.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The action of the banks in agreeing to supply the Treasury with gold in exchange for legal tenders, so that the one-hundred-million line may be restored, has been beneficial, in so far that it checked the panicky condition which existed yesterday. Those, however, who thought that the agreement would be the signal for a sustained upward movement in the stock market were disappointed. Stocks to-day opened at sharp advances, but it soon became evident that the strength was used by holders of securities who desired to convert them into cash to do so to advantage. The high prices were the result of covering of contracts by alarmed shorts. It is true that arbitrage houses bought round lots of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville, but the buying was not for investment, but to take advantage of the difference between the London and New-York markets, which at one time was nearly 1 per cent.

Following the early strength, the market became dull and remained so for a couple of hours. Between noon and 2 o'clock firmness was the feature, and the highest prices of the day were made. In the final hour, however, liquidation was renewed and a new short interest was created. Final prices were, with few exceptions, only small fractions above yesterday's closing. New-Jersey Central ended 1⅜ lower, at 89¾, the lowest point it has sold at in several years. Sugar also lost ¾, and Tobacco was down ½. Among the important gains of the day were 4 points in Lake Shore, 2¾ in Canada Southern, 3¼ in Consolidated Gas, 1⅜ in National Lead, and 1⅜ in Wabash preferred. In the Grangers Rock Island and Burlington each lost ¼, St. Paul gained ¼, and Northwestern ¾.

While it is generally admitted that the action of the National banks in coming to the assistance of the Treasury is patriotic, there is considerable question as to how far it will be effective in affording permanent relief. Similar action has been in the past, and always with temporary benefit. The banks up to the close of business to-day had agreed to turn in $11,650,000, but it was hoped that the amount would be increased to at least $14,000,000 to-morrow. Exchange was a shade easier to-day, but sales remain at the gold shipping point. More than one prominent gold-shipping house has expressed a determination to discountenance shipments at present rates, and it is hoped that the withdrawals for Thursday's market will be smaller than was thought possible yesterday. The Treasury reserve has fallen to $89,761,336.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5½ per cent. for four months, and 6 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6@7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $101,654,509; balances, $6,610,563; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $699,196.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 9-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69 bid. There were sales of 75,000 ounces at 69@69¼@69.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$45,384,257
Imports for same period	19,561,131
Net exports	$25,823,126
Net exports to date, 1895	18,480,552
Net exports to date, 1894	62,989,049
Net exports to date, 1893	59 440,079

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and a trifle easier, a limited volume of business, and without feature. Nominal rates were unchanged at $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87⅞@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short reichsmarks at 95½ and 96, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c discount. Boston—5@10c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were less active and irregular.

The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s...2	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s.1
At., T. & S. F. adj....1	N. P., R. gen. t. r.,
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st.1½	ass't....
P. & R. 1st. inc., 2d in. pd....	Rio G. West.....1
	U. P. D. & G. 1st...2½

DECLINED.

Erie prior lien.....1	Pitts. & West. 1st...1
Han. & St. Joe con..1	St. J. & G. I. 1st,
Jefferson 1st 1	t. r.....2
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s.....3½	Wabash 1st.....1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

There was a sharp recovery in Government bonds. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅜; the 4s, 1907, registered, ¼, and the 5s, coupon, ⅛. The sales were $133,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 113¼@114@113⅝, and $55,000 5s, coupon, at 111⅝@111¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	106½	107½
4s, c., 1907	107	108
4s, r., 1925	113⅝	113
4s, c., 1925	113⅝	114
5s, r., 1904	110	111
5s, c., 1904	111¼	112
Currency 6s, 1899	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1895	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants' Ex.	111
American Ex.	165	Metropolis	400
Central National	120	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4000	National Union	202½
City	500	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	203	New-York	230
Continental	130	New-York Nat. Ex.	130
Fifth Avenue	2000	Republic	145
Gallatin National	295	Seaboard National	170
Hanover	300	Shoe & Leather	95
Irving	140	Third National	103
Lincoln National	750	United States Nat.	175
Manhattan	207	Western National	111½
Merchants'	130		

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were stronger in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced, Illinois Central, 1⅞, to 94; New-York Central, 1⅝, to 94½; St. Paul, ½, to 71½; Atchison, ⅜, to 11⅝; Reading, ⅛, to 5⅛; Erie 1st, ⅛, to 14⅛, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 46⅞. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 30, and Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 80¾. British consols were unchanged at 113 7-16 for money and 113½ for the account.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Seventh National Bank, Mechanics' National Bank, Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia, Merchants' National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Continental National Bank, Hide and Leather National Bank, Central National Bank, Gallatin National Bank, the American Exchange National Bank, the Franklin National Bank, and the Sixth National Bank.

—The coupons of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, due Aug. 1, will be paid by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at the Hanover National Bank.

—Coupons due Aug. 1, 1896, on the South Pittsburg bonds of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	148¾	148¾	..	147½	150	45
American Cotton Oil	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	8¾	9	25
American Cotton Oil pf.	40	40	39½	39½	— ½	41	41	310
American Express	109	109	109	109	..	108	112	10
*American Sugar Refineries	103¾	104⅝	102	102¼	— ⅝	102	102¼	30,038
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	97	97½	97	97½	— ½	96¼	97½	436
American Tobacco	57¼	58	56	56⅞	— ½	54½	56½	17,286
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅛	11½	11⅝	2,858
A., T. & S. F. pf.	17	17¼	16½	17	+ ⅜	16½	17	2,479
Baltimore & Ohio	16	17	16	16½	+ ⅜	16¼	16⅝	600
*Bay State Gas	16	17	16	17	— 1	16	17½	500
Brooklyn Union Gas	85	85	85	85	— 1	81	86	700
Canada Southern	43	44½	43	44½	— 2½	44	44½	800
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¼	13¾	13	13¾	— ½	13½	13⅝	1,100
Chicago Great Western	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	— 1	6⅝	7¼	400
Chicago Gas	58½	53¾	50½	51¼	..	51¼	51½	16,970
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	64¾	66	63	63½	— ¼	63½	63¾	27,196
Chicago & Northwestern	94	95	93¾	93½	+ ⅜	93½	93¾	8,020
C., St. P., M. & O.	69¾	70⅝	68¾	69¼	+ ⅜	69¼	69⅝	70,100
Chi., Rock I. & Pacific	55	56⅞	53½	53⅝	+ ¼	54	54⅜	19,828
Cleve., Cin., Chi., & St. L.	22¾	23	22¾	23	+1	22½	23	1,045
Colorado Fuel & Iron	17	18	17	18	+ 1½	17½	18	800
Col., Hock, Val. & Toledo	16	16	15¾	15¾	+ ½	15¾	16¼	300
Consolidated Gas Company	142	148¾	142	143½	— 3½	143	145	1,420
Delaware & Hudson	117¾	118	117¾	117¾	+ ⅝	117½	119	658
Delaware, Lack. & Western	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	+ ⅛	145	149½	150
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛	43	48	100
Dist. & Cattle Feed., all in pd.	11	11	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛	11	11½	3,182
Erie	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛	13⅜	13¾	1,250
Erie 1st pf.	30	30	30	30	— 3¼	29½	31	226
General Electric	22¾	23½	21	22½	+ ⅝	22½	23¾	4,480
Illinois Central	92	92	91	91	+1	90½	91½	300
Illinois Steel Co.	54	56	54	54	— 4½	54	60	300
Iowa Central	6¼	6½	6½	6½	..	6	6½	50
Iowa Central pf.	21	23	21	23	+2	22	23¼	400
Laclede Gas	17½	19	17½	18¾	+1¼	18	19	1,800
Lake Erie & Western	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	..	14½	15	1,600
Lake Erie & Western pf.	61	62	61	61½	+ ⅝	61	62	466
Lake Shore	130	142	138	142	+4	139	141	1,640
Long Island	74½	75	73	73	— 1	73	75	500
Louisville & Nashville	46¼	47	45¼	45¾	+ ⅜	45¾	46¼	14,440
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	5½	7	5½	6¼	+1½	6	7	1,200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	13½	13¾	13	13⅜	+1⅜	13	13½	700
Manhattan Consolidated	95	95¼	93¼	93½	..	93¾	94	7,784
Metropolitan Traction	94	94	94	94	..	..	110	10
Michigan Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼	92¾	94	121
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	70	70	70	70	..	60	70	5
Minnesota Iron	50½	55	50½	55	+5	52	53	200
Mo., Kansas & Texas	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	..	10¼	10⅝	220
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	17½	18½	17¼	17	+1	18	18½	3,572
Missouri Pacific	17½	17½	16½	17	..	16¾	17¼	2,915
*National Lead Co.	18½	19½	18¼	18⅝	— ¼	18¾	19	1,647
*National Lead Co. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	..	80¾	81¾	35
New-England	35	36	33	35	— 2	..	..	180
New-Jersey Central	91½	92	89½	89½	— 1⅜	89	90	3,622
New-York Central	92	92	91¾	91¾	+ ⅝	91	91¾	350
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	..	70	74	92
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	23	23¼	23	23¼	+2	22	25	200
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf.	17¾	18	17¾	18	+1	17¼	18	200
North American	3¾	4	3¾	4	..	3¾	4	200
Northern Pacific 2d in. pd.	6	6	6	6	..	5½	6½	200
Northern Pacific pf. 2d in. pd.	13	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅛	13	13½	535
Ontario & Western	13	13	13	13	— ⅛	13	13¼	275
Pacific Mail	18	18	17	17¾	— ¼	17¾	18	2,075
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	1½	2	200
Phil. & Read. 2d in. pd.	10¾	11	10¼	10¾	..	10¾	10¾	6,060
Pullman Palace Car Co.	143	143	143	143	+1	143	145	200
St. Louis Southwestern	4	4	4	4	..	3¾	4	31
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	8	8	8	8	+ ⅝	8	9	150
St. Paul & Omaha	34½	34¾	34	34	..	34	34½	650
Southern Pacific	18	18¾	18	18⅝	+ ⅛	18	19	440
Southern Railway	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛	7¾	8	1,150
Southern Railway pf.	20¾	21	20¼	20¼	— ⅛	20¼	20⅝	2,850
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15½	16⅝	14¾	15½	+ ⅝	15¾	15⅝	5,230
Texas Pacific	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	6¼	6½	210
Union Pacific, t. r.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛	6	6¼	850
U. S. Cordage	4	4	4	4	..	3¾	4	200
U. S. Cordage pf.	7½	8	7½	7¾	+ ¼	7¾	8¼	310
U. S. Cordage 2nd.	15¾	15¾	15	15	— ⅝	15½	16½	900
U. S. Express	40	40	40	40	..	40	42	50
*U. S. Leather	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	6¾	6¼	235
*U. S. Leather pf.	45¾	47	45	45¾	— ⅝	45¾	45¾	8,350
U. S. Rubber	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛	15	15¾	300
U. S. Rubber pf.	70½	71	70½	70½	+ ⅛	70	70½	850
Wabash	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛	5¾	6	500
Wabash pf.	14	14⅝	13⅝	14⅜	+1⅜	14⅜	14	1,465
Western Union Telegraph	75¾	76¾	75¾	76¼	..	75¾	76	9,080
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7⅞	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	..	7⅞	7⅞	1,440
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	24½	27	24½	26⅜	+ ½	25	26⅜	770

Total sales.....352,631

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	69	69¼	Low. 69	Last. 69	— ¼	69	Asked. Sales.	75,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil 8s 2,000	106⅝	North Pac 1st 6s 2,000	82½
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s 8,000	73½	North Pac Cons 5s Trust Co ctfs Assented 6,000	73⅝
2,000	73¼	10,000	40¼
15,000	73½	15,000	40⅜
12,000	73¼	57,000	40¼
14,000	73½	5,000	40⅜
92,000	73	15,000	40½
1,000	73⅜	8,000	40⅜
30,000	74	2,000	40⅜
Adjustment 4s 4,000	32	5,000	40⅜
5,000	32¼	15,000	40⅜
25,000	32	5,000	40⅜
5,000	31⅜	41	40½
5,000	31⅜	3,000	40½
5,000	31¾	Oreg Imp Co con 5s 1,000	10
10,000	31⅝	5,000	10
10,000	31¾	8,000	10
10,000	32	Oreg Short Line 6s Trust Co ctfs 1,000	105½
5,000	32⅜	Ore R & N Co 1st 1,000	106
3,000	32¾	Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000	69¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 20,000	115	Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co ctfs 2d instlmt paid 5,000	26⅝
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s 8,000	97	10,000	27
Canada So 1st Gtd 9,000	107	5,000	26½
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 2,000	94½	10,000	26½
Ches & O Gen 4½s 4,000	68	5,000	27
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 5,000	86	10,000	27
Chic & East Ill 1st 5,000	112	2,000	27½
Chic, G L & C Co 1st 10,000	87	11,000	73
Chic & Nor Pac 1st 5,000	73¼	5,000	73¼
Chic, St P, M & O Con ctfs 5,000	38	4,000	73⅜
10,000	37⅝	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st 5,000	90
1,000	39	Pitt & Wn 1st 5,000	69
7,000	38	Rio Grande Wn 1st 5,000	67½
Chic, T & P Ext 5s 2,000	99	5,000	68
1,000	99½	4,000	68½
Cleve & Mah Val 5s 2,000	120½	5,000	68⅝
Col Con & Iron 6s 2,000	95½	12,000	69½
2,000	95½	St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co ctfs 4,000	40
Col & Ninth Av 1st 3,000	114½	St L & Iron Mt 5s 5,000	68⅛
Erie as Prior Bds 88,000	88	5,000	68⅝
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s 21,000	59	St L & Iron Mt 2d 5,000	100
14,000	59½	St L, Kan & Northn 1st Chas Bridge 1st 1,000	103
5,000	59⅝	St L Southwn 1st 5,000	68¼
26,000	59⅝	St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s 1,000	121
Gal Har & San A 2d 1,000	96	St P, M & M 1st Mon C 5s 3,000	99½
Han & St Jo Cons 5,000	116½	5,000	99¾
Jefferson R R 1st 3,000	102¼	So Pac of Cal 1st 5,000s3	112
Laclede Gas L, Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000	90½	So Pac N Mex 1st 10,000	102
2,000	91	So P & Col 5s con 8,000	91
1,000b3	91	San An & Ar P 4s 4,000	50
2,000	91	Southn Ry 1st 5s 10,000	82
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 1,000	114½	7,000	82¾
Long Island 1st 3,000	104	5,000	72
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s 3,000	75	5,000	83¼
Southern Pacific 8,000	72	1,000	83¼
Lo, N A & Chic 1st 1,000	112	9,000	83¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s 6,000	75	Tex & N O Cons 5s 10,000	93½
Mil, S & W Ext 5s 1,000	112	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 11,000	79½
Mil & St Paul, Lac & Dav Div 20,000	103	Tex & Pac 2d inc 12,000	16
South'n Minn Div 20,000	112	12,000	16½
Southwest Div 10,000	111	10,000	16½
Minn & St L con 5s 2,000	99	10,000	16¾
Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000s3	89	10,000	16½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 3,000	78	Tol & O C 5s, Wn div 3,000	107½
3,000	77⅛	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes, Stamped 2,000	97
5,000	77¼	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 5,000	28½
6,000	77	5,000	29
6,000	78	4,000	28¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000	53	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	103
5,000	52⅝	Wabash 2d Mge 5s 8,000	73
11,000	52½	10,000	72
13,000	52⅜	West Shore Gtd 4s 10,000	103⅜
17,000	52⅞	10,000	103½
Morgan's L & T 6s 2,000	111	9,000	103
Morris & Essex 1st 1,000	138	Registered 12,000	103
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 2,000	103	5,000	102¾
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 2,000	106	Wn N Y & Penn 1st 1,000	104¾
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s Total sales	105	Wn U Col Trust 5s 6,000	105
			$1,219,000

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Chicago & West Michigan—			
Mileage	576	576	576
2d week July	$28,911	$30,949	$23,694
From July 1	60,290	61,023	42,408
From Jan. 1	786,788	841,895	757,418
Detroit, Lansing & Northern—			
Mileage	334	334	334
2d week July	$20,437	$21,719	$16,908
From July 1	44,571	45,884	34,156
From Jan. 1	523,858	569,292	531,574
Iowa Central—			
Mileage	497	497	497
2d week July	$28,235	$28,235	$27,122
From July 1	57,964	58,033	50,334
From Jan. 1	968,012	790,533	866,298
Kanawha & Michigan—			
Mileage	173	173	173
2d week July	$8,038	$8,202	$4,676
From July 1	16,801	15,900	11,083
From Jan. 1	245,841	227,744	184,925
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis—			
Mileage	916	916	916
2d week July	$71,522	$56,901	$40,409
From July 1	136,886	117,347	95,859
From Jan. 1	2,217,384	2,183,762	2,409,424
Western New-York & Pennsylvania—			
Mileage	643	643	643
2d week July	$57,900	$69,600	$74,200
From July 1	114,300	135,600	142,800
From Jan. 1	1,462,083	1,628,015	1,459,218

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $6,935,-337, against $6,871,278 in the preceding week and $6,880,333 the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $215,213,454, against $190,-006,128 in the corresponding week of last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	92½	..
American Bank Note	..	39
American Grocery 1st	..	40
American Smokeless Powder Co.	..	20
*American Surety Company	..	200
American Typefounders	..	5¼
American Typefounders' pf.	23	28
Atlantic Mutual '90 scrip	103	104¾
Atlantic Trust (new)	190	193
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	185	195
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	102	137
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	103	106
*Brooklyn City Railroad	..	164
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	5	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	..
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	99	98
Celluloid Company stock	50	..
*Central & South American Tel.	..	110
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	52	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	130	145
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	95	..
Consolidated Car Heating Stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	..	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	170
Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	..	166
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 6 per cent. scrip	100	102¼
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	94	97
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Company	..	¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	..	205
Farmers' Loan & Trust	750	..
Fidelity & Casualty Company	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	80	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	18	8,572
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116¼	116¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	70
Fourth National Bank	174	182
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	102	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	..	58
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	84	90
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	90	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	..	3
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	24
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102¼	..
Hudson River Telephone Stock	..	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	525	540
Indianapolis Gas stock	120	130
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	77
International Ocean Telegraph	102	105
†Iron Steamboat	..	7½
Kings County Traction	..	42
Knickerbocker Trust Company	180	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	90
Lawyers' Surety Company	..	100
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	..	70½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	65
*Lorillard Company pf.	100	103
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Manhattan Coal Railroad pf.	108	..
*Manhattan Trust Company	140	145
Mechanics' National Bank	185	193
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	60
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	..	11½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	..	50
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Company of New-York	200	220
National Citizens' Bank	..	180
National Bank of Commerce	200	205
National Shoe & Leather Bank	95	98
*National Wall Paper stock	..	82
Newburg Electric 6s	97	100
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	2
New-Orleans Pacific 1st stubs	..	¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	28	32
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	60	70
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	84	87
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	..	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	11½	11½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	123
New-York Air Brake Company	10	..
New-York Biscuit Co.	90	107
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
North Shore Traction pf.	75	85
†Northwestern Telegraph	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	102	..
†North Hudson Company R. R. 5s	90½	101½
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	..	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
*Postal Telegraph & Cable	..	74
Pratt & Whitney	6	12
†Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	45
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	90
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	85	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	161
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	197
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	84	88
St. Paul Gas stock	..	68
*Standard Gas	74	77
Standard Gas pf.	102	105
†Standard Gas 1st	110	111
Standard Oil Trust	..	240
†Steinway Railway 6s	110½	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	90	50
Texas

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE&CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$755,494.88
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	82.61
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	817,575.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	41,735.25
Due from State banks and bankers	2,409.76
Checks and other cash items	4,879.02
Exchanges for Clearing House	31,543.25
Notes of other National banks	7,335.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	322.08
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $277,802.60	
Legal-tender notes 32,485.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders 40,000.00	350,287.60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas'r, (5 per cent. of circulation)	9,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas'r, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2,000.00
Total	$2,222,663.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	146,392.17
National bank notes outstanding	180,000.00
Dividends unpaid	330.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,486,594.24
Demand certificates of deposit	2,577.00
Certified checks	6,770.54
Total	$2,222,663.95

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, A. E. COLSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. COLSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July 1896.
A. P. W. KINNAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. H. STEVENS,
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, } Directors.

[No. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
'MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$9,250,104.94
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	44
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	104,593.80
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	545,796.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	831,191.98
Due from State banks and bankers	115,864.80
Checks and other cash items	100,946.76
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,370,636.75
Notes of other National banks	5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	782.54
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,212.048	
Legal-tender notes 636,860	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 330,000	2,178,908.00
Total	$14,553,826.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,148,901.39
Due to other National banks	2,286,747.32
Due to State banks and bankers	977,176.47
Dividends unpaid	10,706.50
Individual deposits subject to check	6,777,809.42
Demand certificates of deposit	27,894.79
Certified checks	303,421.68
Cashier's checks outstanding	41,169.36
Total	$14,553,826.93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1896. C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

Correct—Attest:
WM. B. KENDALL,
CHAS. H. ISHAM,
LOWELL LINCOLN, } Directors.

THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
July 14, 1896.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$9,015,777.51
Due from Banks	716,040.09
Cash and Reserve	2,806,561.20
Exchanges for Clearing House	578,630.88
	$13,117,009.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	1,144,188.08
Circulation	845,400.00
Deposits	9,627,476.12
	$13,117,009.18

R. H. RUSHTON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

[No. 876.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business Tuesday, July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,883,717.41
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	6,051.80
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	70,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	58,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	40,434.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	88,807.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	800,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	194,079.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	942,387.66
Due from State banks and bankers	121,787.00
Checks and other cash items	62,536.26
Exchanges for Clearing House	724,224.18
Notes of other National banks	5,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	7,531.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $229,358.75	
Legal-tender notes 1,331,133.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 760,000.00	2,320,491.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	18,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2.50
Total	$13,744,550.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	41,147.09
National bank notes outstanding	355,710.00
Due to other National banks	3,891,725.27
Due to State banks and bankers	1,041,033.10
Dividends unpaid	7,728.16
Individual deposits subject to check	5,639,815.77
Demand certificates of deposit	10,770.75
Certified checks	238,482.64
Cashier's checks outstanding	43,396.39
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	74,770.00
Total	$13,744,550.16

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1896. WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. McCALL,
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
HENRY SAMPSON, } Directors.

[No. 1394.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$19,158,271.65
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	69,721.14
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	4,450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	400,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	562,700.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	1,447,453.74
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	300,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	44,510.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,633,937.29
Due from State banks and bankers	226,714.45
Checks and other cash items	132,630.24
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,544,792.27
Notes of other National banks	8,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $925,913.25	
Legal-tender notes 3,204,626.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 1,200,000.00	5,330,539.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	200,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	73,000.00
Total	$36,582,520.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	243,418.76
Reserved for taxes, 1896	51,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	3,552,340.00
Due to other National banks	3,582,559.86
Due to State banks and bankers	2,380,940.28
Dividends unpaid	6,157.50
Individual deposits subject to check	18,348,128.41
Demand certificates of deposit	208,087.50
Certified checks	474,500.29
Cashier's checks outstanding	185,380.91
Total	$36,582,520.03

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDW. BURNS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1896. J. J. BENNETT, Notary Public, Kings Co., certificate filed in New-York Co.

Correct—Attest:
S. D. BABCOCK,
W. BAYARD CUTTING,
JNO. T. TERRY, } Directors.

[No. 1324.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York City, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,185,742.74
Overdrafts secured	5,210.99
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	60,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	80,703.10
Stocks, securities, &c.	964,568.54
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	500,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	26,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	286,339.11
Due from State banks and bankers	16,368.84
Checks and other cash items	57,286.37
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,458,206.97
Notes of other National banks	57,600.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	157.20
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $846,409.50	
Legal-tender notes 672,755.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 440,000.00	1,959,164.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	45,000.00
Total	$10,708,048.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	678,343.94
National bank notes outstanding	880,120.00
Due to other National banks	1,380,810.01
Due to State banks and bankers	507,642.12
Individual deposits subject to check	4,300,558.02
Demand certificates of deposit	1,443.50
Accepted drafts	838,640.69
Dividends unpaid	7,148,594.34
	1,590.00
Total	$10,708,648.28

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1896.
H. L. BRAYNARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. D. TAPPEN,
ALEX. H. STEVENS, Directors.

[No. 998.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,309,752.10
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	3,490.30
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	262,171.30
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	15,165.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned	29,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	131,960.72
Due from State banks and bankers	8,062.00
Checks and other cash items	3,032.99
Exchanges for Clearing House	179,222.14
Notes of other National banks	85.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	601.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $276,647.90	
Legal-tender notes 274,274.00	550,921.90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	2,000.00
Total	$2,552,706.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	13,354.90
National bank notes outstanding	44,650.00
Due to other National banks	43,972.70
Due to State banks and bankers	12,927.30
Dividends unpaid	12.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,983,151.07
Demand certificates of deposit	37,284.61
Certified checks	17,721.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	32.56
Total	$2,552,706.14

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, GEORGE W. ADAMS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1896.
ALBERT DENISON JONES, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
ALFRED WAGSTAFF,
CHARLES W. DAYTON, } Directors.
JOHN McANERNEY,

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
in New-York, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$14,163,478.36
Overdrafts	530.85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	2,534,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	500,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	1,000,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	325,770.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	2,277,122.25
Real estate	937,634.40
Due from National banks	1,756,708.64
Due from State banks and bankers	195,619.27
Checks and other cash items	78,749.74
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,739,012.68
Notes of other National banks	120,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,163.65
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,271,191.60	
Legal-tender notes 2,125,528.00	
U. S. certfs. of deposit for legal tenders 500,000.00	3,894,650.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	114,030.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	146,990.00
Total	$30,611,486.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,525,167.98
National bank notes outstanding	1,023,890.00
Due to other National banks	3,499,339.89
Due to State banks and bankers	3,762,151.21
Dividends unpaid	15,704.00
Individual deposits subject to check	11,211,457.86
Demand certificates of deposit	5,810.00
Certified checks and acceptances	1,189,689.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	177,575.80
United States deposits	291,203.96
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	8,736.04
Total	$30,611,486.44

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1896.
WARREN C. FRENCH, Jr., Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES LANIER,
W. W. SHERMAN,
JOHN CLAFLIN, } Directors.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14th, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$9,031,884.04
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	207,377.47
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	902,869.84
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	923,032.12
Due from State banks and bankers	151,515.31
Checks and other cash items	106,113.38
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,053,360.50
Notes of other National banks	48,914.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	519.95
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,452,672.84	
Legal-tender notes 2,050,500.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 240,000.00	3,743,172.84
Total	$16,371,759.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	466,701.00
Reserved for taxes of 1896	24,000.00
Due to other National banks	4,883,058.37
Due to State banks and bankers	3,948,847.45
Dividends unpaid	6,854.75
Individual deposits subject to check	4,689,156.98
Demand certificates of deposit	1,589.00
Certified checks	289,514.61
Cashier's checks outstanding	62,037.29
Total	$16,371,759.45

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896. JNO. A. HILLERY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
G. SHERMAN,
CHAS. D. DICKEY, Jr., } Directors.

[NO. 4567.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
HIDE & LEATHER NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$941,015.02
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	106.26
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	380,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	68,426.88
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	274,710.58
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	9,000.00
Due from State banks and bankers	461,444.76
Checks and other cash items	28,101.12
Exchanges for Clearing House	12,479.77
Notes of other National banks	70,339.83
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	3,270.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $230,346.00	
Legal-tender notes 73,045.00	303,391.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	17,100.00
Total	$2,619,615.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	79,565.08
National bank notes outstanding	342,000.00
Due to other National banks	336,006.24
Due to State banks and bankers	89,384.74
Individual deposits subject to check	1,114,163.88
Demand certificates of deposit	1,407.51
Certified checks	31,256.30
Cashier's checks outstanding	75,821.76
Total	$2,619,615.46

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1896.
EUGENE C. MAUBORGNE, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. (31.)

Correct—Attest:
D. S. RAMSAY,
S. P. MENDEL,
RICHARD YOUNG, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, at the close of business on the 14th day of July, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$8,696,638.97
Overdrafts	92.85
U. S. bonds	456,100.00
Other stocks and bonds	441,640.84
Premiums	65,876.50
Real estate	700,000.00
Specie	$753,827.45
Legal tenders and bank notes	518,275.00
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	225.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	582,609.64
Due from banks	363,637.28
Other cash items	7,295.16
	2,227,938.53
Total	$7,588,287.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	$222,735.83
Less expenses and taxes paid	1,518.66
	221,217.17
Circulation	84,737.50
Dividends unpaid	14,202.43
Deposits:	
Individuals	$2,987,050.05
National banks	2,498,270.47
State banks	533,460.06
Acceptances	200,001.56
Ctfs. of deposit	278.88
Cashier's checks	3,473.55
	6,318,130.60
Total	$7,588,287.69

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1896. GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY M. TABER,
BENJAMIN PERKINS,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, } Directors.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Terre Haute & Logansport Bonds.

You are requested to communicate with the undersigned, with a view to co-operation for the protection of mutual interests.

This request is made at the suggestion of the holders of a large number of these bonds.

New-York Security & Trust Co.,
46 WALL STREET, N. Y. CITY.

DULUTH AND WINNIPEG RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The Reorganization Agreement having been almost unanimously signed, Bondholders are now finally notified that, if they desire to avail themselves of its benefits, they must subscribe the Agreement on or before Friday, July 24, 1896. The Agreement may be signed at the office of the Secretary of the Reorganization Committee, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City.
BENJAMIN WORTSLEY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

[No. 4855.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK,
at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business July 14, 1896:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$520,904.24
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	918.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	5,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	18,394.58
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	4,501.88
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	78,178.82
Due from State banks and bankers	791.53
Checks and other cash items	2,149.15
Exchanges for Clearing House	30,219.21
Notes of other National banks	348.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	151.93
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $47,122.00	
Legal-tender notes 80,615.00	127,737.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	680.00
Total	$841,624.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	40,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,735.69
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks $21,434.80	
Individual deposits subject to check	496,134.72
Demand certificates of deposit	16,605.94
Certified checks	16,608.36
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,105.45
	551,889.27
Total	$841,624.96

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
I, CHARLES F. JAMES, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES F. JAMES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1896. E. M. CUTLER, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
E. M. CUTLER,
THEO. P. HUFFMAN,
ELLIS H. ROBERTS, } Directors.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, July 20, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE have this day been drawn for redemption in accordance with the indenture of trust, viz.:

24	320	1269	2819	3645	4290
59	629	1461	2946	3679	4318
88	645	1495	2963	3680	4451
148	800	1668	3001	3719	4483
154	801	1702	3169	3804	4653
174	1024	1859	3245	3823	4812
175	1092	2032	3257	3991	5027
183	1144	2052	3518	4107	5102
304	1197	2222	3604	4225	5268
311	1260	2335	3605	4279	

Said bonds will be redeemed by the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, on presentation, at one hundred and five per cent. and accrued interest, and on Friday, the 21st day of August, 1896, interest on said bonds will cease.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.

Directors, 1896.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
Amos T. French,	James O. Sheldon,
John N. A. Griswold,	Samuel Thomas,
H. L. Higginson,	Edward Tuck,
W. P. Hamilton,	John I. Waterbury,
	R. T. Wilson.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 22,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

300 shs. Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R.
600 shs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
500 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
90 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co., N. Y.
200 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
$30,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. Extn. & Coll. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$20,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Mineral Point Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
By order of N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
$6,528.91 Nor. Cordage Co. Trust Liq. Certif.
$13,500 N. Y. Bagging Co. of B'klyn 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., Reg., 1900, 50 p. c. paid on account.
For account of whom it may concern.
50 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. guar.
207 shs. Nat. Citizens' Bank.
35 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
25 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. guar.
7 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$25,000 Columbia Type Writer Manf'g Co. Bds, (Hypd.)
$50,000 Columbia Type Writer Manf'g Co. Bds., (Hypd.)
50 shs. Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. Mutual Gas Light Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. National Park Bank.
90 shs. 4th National Bank.
100 shs. New-York & New-Jersey Telephone Co.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 Park Row,
New-York, July 14, 1896.
EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Aug. 1 proximo.
HENRY C. KREISER, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of August. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., July 11, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company will close at office of Central Trust Company of New-York, Saturday, July 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon due Aug. 1, 1896, and will open Aug. 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1896.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.
Chicago, July 20, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 118.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from the net earnings has been declared, payable Aug. 15 to stockholders of record at close of business Aug. 1, 1896.

Transfer books will close Aug. 1 and reopen Aug. 17, 1896. A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
Columbus Av. and 72d St.,
New-York, July 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Aug. 1, proximo. Transfer books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 2, both days inclusive.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK.
New-York, July 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Aug. 1, 1896.
S. G. MERWIN, Cashier.

New-York is the Money Centre
of the United States.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
is the Financial advertising medium read by Bankers, Brokers, Investors, Buyers, and Sellers of American Securities. People read the financial news of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and depend upon it. Its reports are accurate, its reviews impartial, its criticisms just. Its news columns and its advertising columns are alike respected.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY MODERATE SPECULATION, WITH VALUES GENERALLY HIGHER.

Better Stock Market and Firmer Western Reports—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm and Quiet—Provisions Lower and Dull—Cotton More Active and Higher—Coffee Fairly Active and Lower.

There was a better feeling throughout the grain trade during the day, although the business was only moderate; yet prices were higher with the West, and local shorts covered pretty freely. Provisions were again lower, but showed less depression. Cotton had a moderate squeeze on the near months and caused increased buying by shorts. Coffee was lower and fairly active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	32½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.95 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	7½@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania	X.. 16 @ 20
Pork, mess	7.75 @ 8.75
Lard, Western steam	3.87½@ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@ 4⅞
Coffee, Rio No. 7	12½@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10½@ ..
Copper, lake	10.75 @11.15
Lead	2.92½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active and gained ½@⅝c on the improved stock market; higher West, and local covering; but lost ⅛@⅛c through realizing, and closed steady at ⅝c net gain. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 335,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 1,512,000 bushels decrease afloat, and in Europe....Spot was quiet, and very dull; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, for export, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1⅝c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3c over September, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over September, free on board, afloat....Clearings hence, 128,344 bushels

Colorados, heavy, 7c; light, 6¼c; Texas, heavy, 6¼c; light, 7¼c, all asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	55⅝@..	56¼@..	55¼@..	55⅝@55⅞
Sept.	56⅜@56⅝	57⅛@57¼	56¼@56⅜	56⅜@56⅝
Dec.	58⅜@58⅝	59¼@59⅝	58⅛@..	59 @..
Corn, No. 2—				
July	25⅜@..	26 @..	25⅜@..	25⅜@25⅝
Sept.	26¼@..	26⅛@..	26⅛@26¼	26¼@26⅜
May	28⅜@..	29 @29⅛	28⅜@..	28⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
July	17½@..	17⅛@..	17⅜@..	17⅝@..
Sept.	17 @..	17¼@..	16 @17	17⅛@..
May	19⅜@19¾	20⅜@20¼	19⅜@..	20 @20⅛

Mess pork, per bbl—

Sept.	$6.37½	$6.37½	$6.15	$6.25
Oct.	6.12½	6.27½	6.12½	6.22½
Jan.	7.05	7.07½	6.95	7.02½

Lard, per 100 lb—

Sept.	3.40	3.40	3.30	3.35
Oct.	3.45	3.45	3.37½	3.40
Jan.	3.77½	3.77½	3.70	3.72½

Short ribs, per 100 lb—

Sept.	3.37½	3.40	3.27½	3.32½
Oct.	3.42½	3.42½	3.35	3.40
Jan.	3.50	3.52½	3.42½	3.47½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 55¾@56c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55¾c; No. 2 red, 58¼c; No. 2 corn, 26½@27c; No. 2 oats, 18¼c; No. 2 rye, 30½c; No. 2 barley, 18@25½c; No. 1 flaxseed, 72c; prime timothy seed, $3; mess pork, per bbl, $5.62½@5.75; lard, per 100 lb, $3.30@3.32½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.25@3.30; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $3.75@$4; short clear sides, (boxed,) $3.57½@3.75; whisky distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.57; granulated, $4.95; standard A, $4.57. Linseed Oil—Raw, 34c; boiled, 36c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	12,611	5,181
Wheat, bushels	210,537	69,576
Corn, bushels	288,935	211,765
Oats, bushels	256,434	147,197
Rye, bushels	5,078	.....
Barley, bushels	4,500	10,213

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was quiet and featureless; extra creamery, 14½c; firsts, 13@14c; seconds, 10c. Eggs active and steady; fresh stock, 9½@10c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Wheat opened firm and prices advanced ½c, though a few fluctuations were noted. September opened at 56¾c, fell to 66¼c, rose to 57c, and closed at 56⅞c. Cash and July sold ranged 1c below. Sample wheat steadier and in fair demand; No. 2 hard, 57@58c; No. 3 hard, 55½@56½c; No. 2 Northern, 59c. Sample barley easy; No. 2, 27c, free on board. Rye drooping; No. 1, 31¾c, buyers at 30½c. Flour quiet and steady on basis of $3.50 for hard Spring patents, in wood. Millstuffs held firmly; sacked bran sold at $6.75@$7 and white middlings at $8.75@$9. Receipts—Flour, 8,850 bbls; wheat, 27,950 bushels; barley, 8,800 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,989 bbls; wheat, 650 bushels; barley, 800 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 21.—In wheat futures today the range covered was but ⅜c, against ½c for Chicago. September opened at 53¾c, closing firm at 53⅝@53¾c; December opened at 55¼c, advanced to 55⅝@55½c, and closed at 55⅝c. Cash wheat—Spot, No. 1 Northern advanced 1c over September, but as high as 1¼@1½c was paid later. No. 2 Northern sold ½@¾c under No. 1, and No. 3 at ½@¾c under standard. Receipts, 114 cars; shipments, 28 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 55¾c; No. 1 Northern, 54¾c; No. 2 Northern, 53¾c. Flour, $3.15@$3.45 for patents, $2.25@$2.55 for bakers'; production, 38,000 bbls; shipments, 30,015 bbls. Millstuffs—Bran, in bulk, quoted at $4.75; shorts, $4.75; middlings, $6.75.

DULUTH, July 21.—The market was stronger to-day on improvements in stocks and the reports of replenishment of the gold reserve. Cash sales were 100,000 bushels, the mills taking 30,000 bushels. Close: No. 1 hard, 57⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 56¾c; No. 2 Northern, 53@55c; No. 3 Spring, 52@53c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 57⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 56¾c; July No. 1 hard, 57¾c; No. 1 Northern, 56¾c; September No. 1 Northern, 56⅝c bid.

BUFFALO, July 21.—Spring wheat closed strong; ½c higher for spot; cost, insurance, and freight firm; unchanged. Winter heat closed strong; unchanged. Corn closed dull; easy; unchanged. Oats closed ½c lower, on track, and ½c lower, in store; feeling weak. Rye dull; 1 car No. 2 sold at 33½c, on track; 34c asked in store. Flour in fair demand; firm. Millfeed dull; unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Wool—Market dull; prices nominal; unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

BEEVES—Receipts were 35 cars, or 562 head, all consigned direct, with the exception of a single car. No trade in live cattle to-day. Feeling steady for good light beeves; weak for others. City-dressed native sides sold slowly at 6¼@7¼c per lb. The London cable quoted American steers fine at 8@9c per lb, tops, 9½c, dressed weight. Glasgow advices reported best American cattle 9½c, dressed weight. Latest quotations for refrigerator beef at London and Liverpool, 6¾@7¼c per lb. Shipments to-day on the Georgic, 425 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 425 head for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and 3,000 quarters of beef for N. Morris. The St. Paul carries on Wednesday, 1,000 quarters of beef, and the Britannic 1,100 quarters, all for Eastmans Company.

CALVES—Receipts were 69 head, of which 40 at miscellaneous markets, and, counting the 184 head held over Monday, there were 253 head on sale. Feeling steady for veals; buttermilks quiet and about 125 head unsold. Dressed calves firmer at 6@8¼c for city-dressed veals; selected carcasses, 9c; 5@6c for country-dressed; 4½@5½c for little calves; 4@4½c for dressed grassers, and 4½@5½c for dressed buttermilks.

SHEEP & LAMBS—Receipts were 25½ cars, all for the market, and including 15½ cars held over yesterday there were 39 cars on sale. Trade dull and feeling depressed, with prices 15@25c lower, and fully 20 cars unsold. Too many medium sheep and lambs offering, and shippers may expect lower prices, unless they hold back a little on these grades. Choice stock is scarce. Ordinary to fair sheep sold at $2.50@$3.75 per 100 lb; inferior to prime lambs at $3.50@$5.85. Dressed mutton lower, at 5@8c per lb; dressed lambs dull at 7@11½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 20 cars, or 2,912 head; only 12 head for sale. Feeling steady, and dealers quote $3.60@$4.10 for good heavy to light hogs. Common heavy lower. Country-dressed unchanged at 5@5¼c for medium and 6@6½c for lightweights.

BUFFALO, July 21.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 88 head; total for week thus far, 5,720 head; for same time last week, 5,346 head; consigned through, 44 head; to New-York, none; on sale, 44 head; market opened dull for good heavy steers; good butchers' steady; closed dull and weak; good fat cows, $3.25@$3.70; common to fair, $2.25@$3; veals firm; common to fair, $3.40@$4; good to choice, $3.45@$5. Hogs—Receipts for past 24 hours, 2,080 head; total for week thus far, 22,880 head; for same time last week, 17,600 head; consigned through, 800 head; to New-York, 1,250 head; on sale, 1,000 head; market opened steady and firm and closed steady, all sold; Yorkers, good weights, $3.80; light do, $3.55@$3.87½; mixed packers, $3.60@$3.70; roughs, $3@$3.15; stags, $2@$2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past 24 hours, 600 head; total for week thus far, 16,600 head; for same time last week, 13,200 head; consigned through, 400 head; none to New-York; on sale, 7,000 head, mostly held overs; market opened dull and lower and closed dull, but mostly sold; one load of Canada lambs, 78 lb, brought $5.05; good to choice lambs, $4.40@$4.75; culls to fair, $2.75@$4.30; mixed sheep, good to best, $3.25@$3.65; culls to fair, $1.50@$3; export ewes, $3.50@$3.75; culls to choice yearlings, $2.50@$4.

EAST LIBERTY, July 21.—Cattle—Market steady; extra, $4.30@$4.35; prime, $4.20@$4.30; good, $4.15@$4.20; fair, $3.90@$4; common, $2.25@$3; common to fat bulls and cows, $2@$3; heifers, $3@$4; fresh cows and Springers, $1.50@$45. Hogs—Market active; prime medium weights, $3.75@$3.80; prime light, $3.85@$3.90; Yorkers, $3.80@$3.85; pigs, $3.80@$3.90; heavy hogs, $3.25@$3.40; good roughs, $2.75@$3.25. Sheep—Market steady; prime, $3.90@$4; good, $3.70@$3.80; fair, $3.15@$3.50; common, $2@$3; culls, $1@$1.50; choice lambs, $4.75@$5.25; fair to good lambs, $2.75@$4.50; veal calves, $5@$6.25.

KANSAS CITY, July 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,000 head; market, 5@10c lower; light and pigs, $3.10@$3.25; medium, $3@$3.12½; heavy, $2.90@$3. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; easy; native steers best, $3.85@$4.10; fair to good, $3@$3.85; cows and heifers, best, $2.75@$3.15; fair to good, $1.75@$2.75; bulls, $1.75@$2.35; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.50; Texas and Western, $2.50@$3.60; calves, $3@$8. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,321 head; market steady; native steers, $3.25@$4.05; native cows, $1.65@$2.75; Texas steers, $2.25@$3; Texas cows, $2@$2.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; market dull to strong; light, $3.25@$3.55; mixed, $3@$3.35; heavy, $3.10@$3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 2,903 head; market steady; native sheep, $3@$3.75; lambs, $3@$4.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000 head; market steadier; common to extra steers, $3.40@$4.60; stockers and feeders, $2.20@$3.80; cows and bulls, $1.10@$4; calves, $3.50@$5.65; Texans, $2@$3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,000 head; market weak for heavy; heavy packing and shipping lots, $2.75@$2.90; common to choice mixed, $2.80@$3.40; choice assorted, $3.60@$3.70; light, $3.30@$3.55; pigs, $3@$3.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000 head; market firmer; inferior to choice, $2@$3.25; lambs, $3@$6.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 47s 6d; prime mess steady at 42s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 45s; do, medium, steady at 38s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 24s; short ribs, about 25 lb, steady at 25s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 23s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 23s; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, dull at 23s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, dull at 23s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 19s 3d. Cheese—American finest white steady at 34s 6d; do, colored, steady at 35s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 16s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 16s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 19s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 1d; No. 1 Northern Spring steady at 4s 11½d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 2s 10¾d; July steady at 2s 10½d; August steady at 2s 10½d; September steady at 2s 11d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter dull at 6s 6d. Hops—At London—Pacific coast dull at 2£ @45s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, July delivery, 3 41-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 41-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 36-64@3 37-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 31-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 27-64@3 28-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 3 26-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 26-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 26-64@3 27-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 27-64@3 28-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 3 29-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 3 30-64d, buyers.

LONDON, July 21.—The wool auctions to-day were conducted by Jacomb, Son & Co., and Charles Balme & Co. There were offered 15,774 bales. The competition was brisk, and prices were firm. To-day's sales were the last of the series. A review of the market shows that it opened with some spirit, and then quieted somewhat. Merinos soon became irregular, and prices gradually declined 5 per cent. Greasy crossbreds were in keen demand throughout the series. They opened firm, and continued to be eagerly competed for. Sales were easily effected at fully May prices. Toward the close, the demand remaining good, a hardening in prices became manifest, and have since shown an advance for superior grades of nearly 5 per cent. There was an irregular increase from par to 5 per cent. on other descriptions. Scoured crossbreds were in no such favor. They opened flat and continued so for a few days. Toward the close a better feeling was prominent, which, although it did not effect any appreciable alteration in values, steadied the market, and prevented a further decline. They closed at 5 per cent. decline. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools were not keenly competed for at first, but they afterward developed a stronger tendency, and closed the same as in May. There were catalogued 245,422 bales; 73,000 bales were withdrawn; 105,000 bales were taken for the Continent, 2,000 for America, and 65,422 by the home trade. Following are to-day's sales, and the prices obtained: New South Wales, 2,800 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 7¾@1s 1½d; greasy, 6½@8d; locks and pieces, 5¼@7¼d. Queensland, 2,100 bales—Scoured, 9d@1s; locks and pieces, 10d@1s 3½d; greasy, 6@10d; locks and pieces, 6¼@7½d. Victoria, 1,800 bales—Scoured, 7d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 7¾d@1s 2d; greasy, 5¾@10½d; locks and pieces, 4½@7¾d. South Australia, 2,100 bales—Scoured, 7½@11½d; locks and pieces, 6d@10¼d; greasy, 4¾@8d; locks and pieces, 2¾@5¾d. West Australia, 500 bales—Scoured, 1s ½d; locks and pieces, 5d@1s; greasy, 4½@7½d. Tasmania, 10 bales—Greasy, 6@11½d; locks and pieces, 3¾@7½d. New-Zealand, 3,600 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 9½d; locks and pieces, 4½@1s ½d; greasy, 5¾@10d; locks and pieces, 5@8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 6½d@1s 4d; locks and pieces, 4¼@7½d.

LONDON, July 21—5 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 29s 3d per quarter; June shipment, via Cape, 29s 6d. Refined petroleum, 5⅝@5 7-16d per gallon. Sugar, 11s 6d@11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—July, 9s 5¼d; October, 9s 10¼d.

HAVANA, July 18.—The sugar market has ruled exceedingly dull during the past week, holders showing themselves reluctant to sell the small lots still in their hands. The quotations are: Centrifugal, 94° to 96° polarization, 4¼@4¾c; molasses sugar, 88° to 90° polarization, 2⅞@3⅛c. Exchanges closed very firm, £45,000 and $120,000 having been sold yesterday at 20¼ per cent. and 8⅝@9⅛ per cent., respectively. The present quotations are as follows: On London, 60 days, 20@20⅛ per cent. premium; United States, 8 days, at 9⅛@9¼ per cent. premium; Paris, 3 days, at 62@64 per cent. premium; Hamburg, 3 days, at 49½@49¾ per cent. premium.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 6¾c; middling 6⅝c; low middling, 6¼c; good ordinary, 6⅛c; net and gross receipts, 2,074 bales; exports, to the Continent, 4,100 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 44,741 bales.

GALVESTON, July 21.—Cotton easy; middling, 6 7-16c; low middling, 6 3-16c; good ordinary, 5 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 66 bales, including 1 bale new crop; sales, 66 bales, all spinners'; stock, 8,289 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Cotton dull; middling, 6⅝c; low middling, 6 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 159 bales; sales, 5 bales; stock, 7,789 bales.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sale of a Maiden Lane Building—The Auction Transactions.

Mr. W. H. Raubitschek has sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy to James M. Fitzpatrick, at $150,000, the five-story brick office building at 57 Maiden Lane, 25 by 142.

Mrs. Celia Farries has sold to L. Napoleon Levy the three-story dwelling 68 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 75.

Mrs. T. Lynch has sold to Charles W. Schumann's Sons, at $25,000, the lease of the store 937 Broadway, southwest corner of Twenty-second Street. The purchasers have been Mrs. Lynch's sub-tenants, at $21,000 per year. The lease has about six years to run, and the rental under it is $14,000 per year.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yestetrday Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold, under foreclosure, to Gustave D. Jullen, at $6,500, the lease of 287 Third Avenue, east side, 42 feet north of Twenty-second Street, 21 by 75.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure; to the plaintiff, Jacob D. Butler, at $75,000, the four-story brick livery stable, 311 to 317 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 99.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Rufus G. Beardsley, referee, plot on West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 575 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 188.6 by 88.7½ by 182.0¼. Due on judgment, $9,940.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Willis, referee, 104 Division Street, north side, 100 feet east of Essex Street, 27.8 by 102 by 25 by 114.8, four-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $2,535; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Nelson S. Spencer, referee, 1,013 Lexington Avenue, east side, 55.2 feet south of Seventy-third Street, 17 by 70, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,900; on prior mortgage, $13,000.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 289 Avenue B, east side, 22 feet south of Seventeenth Street, 20 by 68, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,610.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for two five-story brick dwellings, by James J. Goodwin of 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $90,000.

Nos. 328 and 330 West Fifty-third Street, for two five-story brick flats, by William Johnston of Park Avenue, corner of Eighty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $36,000.

No. 133 West Sixty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, by Joseph J. McLaughlin of 149 West Sixty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for two two-story brick stores and tenement, by Edward Nicholson of 108 West One Hundre dand Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $16,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, north side, 97.6 feet west of St. Ann's Avenue, for a four-story brick tenement, by Giacomo Pisciotta of 1,166 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; cost, $17,000.

No. 890 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, for a two-story frame stable, by Franc and Anna A. Fischer of 890 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; cost, $7,000.

Sixth Street, north side, 205 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Frank B. Disosway of 84 Fifth Street, William's Bridge, owner; cost, $4,000.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 165 feet west of White Plains Avenue, (Wakefield,) for a two-story frame dwelling, by Emanuel Bernhardt of 121 First Street, Wakefield, owner; cost, $10,000.

No. 175 East Seventy-third Street, by Daniel Healy of 175 East Seventy-third Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and shop; cost, $700.

Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 65 feet west of Eighth Avenue, by J. F. and William C. Lester of 341 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

No. 19 Avenue D, by Josef Faust of 725 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel, &c.; cost, $50.

No. 13 Bowery, by the Bradford estate of 95 Fifth Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $25.

Nos. 131 to 137 Franklin Street, by estate of C. H. Welsh of 22 Desbrosses Street, owner, alterations to a six-story brick warehouse; cost, $1,000.

No. 740 Third Avenue, by Thomas Regan of 719 Lexington Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $250.

Nos. 62 and 64 Vestry Street, by estate of Jacob Weeks of 283 Elizabeth Street, owner, alterations to a one-story brick workshop and storage; cost, $2,000.

No. 352 West Sixteenth Street, (front and rear,) by Edward Brenen of 133 West Twenty-first Street, owner, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling and a three-story frame toolhouse; cost, $450.

Nos. 123 to 129 West Forty-fourth Street, by William Rankin of 119 West Seventy-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a thirteen-story brick and iron hotel; cost, $5,000.

No. 663 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, by John D. Olsen, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $2,500.

No. 351 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, by Marie Veyrac of 351 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, July 21.

RETREAT or Bergen Av, w s, 150 ft s of Rose St, 50x100; Alice M. Holland to Albert V. Donelian. $9,000

BERGEN AV, w s, 66 ft n of Grove St, —x116.2x26x114.6; Meta Geissmann and wife to Albert Stoebner. 100

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 149th St, 23.2x100x78.3x50x106.6 to 149th St x 150; Philip Paff, trustee, &c., to Louis Glink. 10,500

CONCORD AV, w s, 325 ft s of Lexington St, 25x100; Magdalena Bachmann, individual, and executrix, and others to William Englert. 1,400

RYER AV, e s, 237.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 24x98.3; John H. Howe to Edward F. Howe. 1

BURNSIDE AV, s s, 90.11 ft w of Ryer Av, 24.3x38x22x32.3; Frank P. Lockwood and wife to Henry L. Davis. 4,000

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 133.7 ft s of 176th St, 22.11x25; William M. Hoes, referee, to Anna M. Smith. 1,625

BRUCHANAN PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Fannie Lavinstim. 4,250

MORRIS AV, w s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 25x100.6; Carolina H. Cobb to Louise Weisse, Jr. 25

LOTS 284 and 285, map of McGraw estate, Inett Station; Margaret Snyder to Louis Wechsler. 650

18TH AV, n s, Lots 881 and 850, map of village of Wakefield; William H. Keating to Annie Van Emburgh to John Cotter. 3,000

WESTCHESTER AV, adjoining w s of land of Friends' Meeting House, runs s w to Cebrie Creek, to Thomas Leggett's salt meadow &c., contains 13½ acres; James E. McKown and wife to Frank J. Southwell 1

LOTS 7 to 10 in Block 32, map of Pelham Park, 24th Ward; Richard Beebee to Michael J. Hand and wife, ex prop. and LOT 428, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Daniel Sqrahan. 75 425

LOTS 7 and 8, same map; same to Mary Schan 1,210

LOT 551, same map; same to Charles Ramsey and another 700

LOT 340, same map; same to Carl E. Anderson 590

LOT 211, same map; same to P. J. Byrnes. 335

LOT 160, same map; same to J. J. Gardiner 900

LOT 336, same map; same to Karl Kaeselon 410

LOT 429, same map; same to Carl E. Lundell 2,750

LOT 52, same map; same to Philip Isaacs. 450

LOT 167, same map; same to Conrad Yung 300

LOT 416, same map; same to Edward Mason 450

209TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; John J. Turney and wife to William B. Brownell. 500

COTTAGE GROVE AV, e s, 396.3 ft s of Gunhill Rd, 50x125; Edward W. Welch and another to Mary F. Lamond.. 1

MONROE ST, 322; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to Ella A. Nagle 3,750

EAST 115TH ST, 202; Jacob Cohen to Annie Cohen 700

5TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 123d St, 24.11x107; William F. Koerner and wife to John D. W. Blohm 23,000

47TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.4; Thomas A. Davis to Anna S. Hemphill, ½ part 1

96TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; John Cryer and wife to Annie Van Emburgh, exchange of property and. 1

130TH ST, 222 West; J. Henry Dutting and wife to Emily S. Hutchison. 1

1ST AV, 2,397 and 2,398; Henry Fulling and wife to Jacob Bretz 18,000

2D AV, w s, 22 ft n of 81st St, 20.2x80; John Geis and wife to Moritz Weisz. 1

9TH ST, s s, 213 ft e of Avenue B, irregular; Anna Meisel to Theresa Straukamp, ½ part 26,500

BERGEN AV, w s, part of Lot 86, map of East Melrose; Anna Trinner to Moise Geismann. 44,050

WORTH ST, w s, 108.6 ft s of 176th St, 25 x94.3; William M. Hoes, referee, to Anna M. Smith 3,000

MINFORD PLACE, w s, Lot 755, map of Section C, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to William Winberg 1,640

102D ST, s s, 99.8 ft w of 2d Av, 25.4x100.11x irregular; Henry Heuser and wife to George Lacker 100

73D ST, 218 East; Rachel Redelsheimer to William Raby 1

SCAMMEL ST, n w corner of Monroe St, 79.8x25; Karl M. Wallach to Frederick J. Stalig 2

LEWIS ST, n w corner of 7th St, 75x75x 75x84.6; George H. Kahl to Lizzie Kahl. 1

11TH ST, 314 and 316 East; Felice Tocci and wife to Charles Calvosa 1

34TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 25x 98.9; Agnes E. Fox to Julia M. Mooney and others. 1

71ST ST, s s, 40 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x 75.5; Celia A. Farres to Louis N. Levy.. 1

9TH AV, e s, 42.4 ft n of 21st St, 24.8x60; also 359 West 21st St; George Hamann and wife to James Hendry 1

48TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Clara B. Brundage to John Cotter. 1

57TH ST, n s, 315 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 100.5; Emily S. Hutchinson to J. Henry Dutting 24,000

68TH ST, 53 West; Marguerite P. Dyett to Ida F. Fraser 1

48TH ST, s s, 318.9 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Annie Van Emburgh to John Cotter 1

96TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 23x100.8; John Cotter and wife to Clara B. Brundage 1

47TH ST, s s, 600 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.4; Frank M. Hemphill to Thomas A. Davis. 1

48TH ST, s s, 331 ft e of 8th Av, 19x 100.5; Julie V. Pope to Frederick W. Turner 17,000

5TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft s of 88th St, 50.8x 102.2; Sarah S. Sturges to Benjamin I. H. Trask 1,000

121ST ST, 508 East; William Meeske to Louisa J. Porter 1

110TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Diedrich E. Graff and wife to Susanna Schmidt 10,000

MADISON AV, 1,533; James B. Butler, referee, to Isaac Hirsch 8,117

13TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 6th Av, 50x 99.11; Caroline E. Robert, by attorney, to James V. Donvan 1

47TH ST, n s, corner of 133d St, 74.11x 133d, irregular; Christian and others to William F. Koerner 1

SAME PROPERTY; William F. Koerner and wife to John F. Blohm 1

102D ST, s s, 99.8 ft w of 2d Av, 25.4x irregular; George Lacker and wife to Anna Heuser 1

97TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; William H. Horner to Adelaide E. Johnston 1

7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 99.11x 75; Samuel A. Cramer and wife to Henry M. Denton 1

SAME PROPERTY; Minna G. Loewenstein and another to Samuel A. Cramer. 1

Recorded Leases.

BOWEN, Harriet L., to Emil Marasco; 188 Hester St, 3 years $1,140

BARTH, Augustus, to Anna Mohlmann; 417 6th Av, 5½ years 2,600

PINTO, Angelo and Giuseppe Milano; 446 and 448 East 115th St, 5 years 2,880

FRIEDRICH, John, to Max Goldberg and another; 45 Bayard St, 5 years 1,000

HARRISON, Robert L., to Conrad Stadler; 559 West 37th St, 5 years 552

SCHMIDT, Frederick, to Joseph Prawer; 185 Rivington St, 3 years 480

WALKER, Fernando, to Jos. Weuhrmann; 30 Clinton Place, 3½ years. 1,800

WALLACE, Ruth A., to James G. Wallace; 112 to 116 West 52d St, 5 years. 6,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBOTT, Mary E. and Edward A., to Franz O. Mathiessen; 18 West 54th St, 1 year $25,382

BASTINE, Andrew J., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 4th Av, 25 ft n of 9th St, and other property, 5 years 35,000

BROWN, Henry H., and wife to Albert W. de Peyster; n e corner of North 3d Av and 167th St, 1 year. 13,000

BONAVIA, George, to William H. Keating; n s of 18th Av, Lots 802 and 851, map of Wakefield, 2 months 1,000

BORN, Julia and Philipp, to Christine F. Flaacke and another; 1,016 Avenue A, 1 year 1,042

BRETZ, Jacob, to Henry Fulling; 2,397 and 2,399 1st Av, 5 years 16,000

CUTTER, Jay, to Sylvia Macaran; s s of 48th St, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 12,000

CALVOSA, Charles, and wife to Felice Tocci; 310 East 11th St, 3 years. 5,000

CURRAN, Catharine and Julia, to John A. Bank; e s of Clinton Av, 22 ft n of Oakland Place, 3 years 3,200

CRAMER, Samuel A., to Minna G. Lowenstein and Emily S. Marwick; s w corner of 7th Av and 149th St, 2 years. 40,000

DUTTING, J. Henry, and wife to Hiram V. V. Brman and another, trustees; n s of 57th St, 315 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 16,000

DAVIS, Henry L., to Frank P. Lockwood; n s of Burnside Av, 91 ft w of Bassford Place, installments 600

DAVID, Albert L., and wife to Mary E. Smith; old, n s of Tremont Av, 92.7 ft w of Old Washington Av, 3 years. 7,500

DONNELLAN, Albert V., to Alice M. Holland; w s of Stetson Av, Bergen Av, 150 ft s of Rose St, demand. 4,000

DONEGAN, Elizabeth M. and William J. Hearn and Edward Hearn, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 20th St, 75 ft e of 1st Av 8,000

DOOLEY, Patrick, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 211, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 205

ENGLERT, William, and wife to Henry Lippe; w s of Cortlandt Av, 325 ft s of Lexington St, 3 years. 1,200

VAN EMBURGH, Annie, to John Cotter; s s of 96th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 years 1,750

GEISSMANN, Moise, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; w s of Bergen Av, part of Lot 86, map of East Melrose, 2 years. 1,800

GAHAGAN, Thomas, to the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York; s s of 44th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year. 2,000

GARDINER, Joseph J., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 100, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 200

HEUSER, Anna, and Henry, to George Ehret; s s of 102d St, 99.8 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 2,000

HAMMERDINGER, Louis, to Carrie Salomon; s s of 123d St, 200 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 2,500

HOLMES, Benjamin F., to Henry Schlatter and Hawks Schlatter, s s of 135th St, 193 ft e of 2d Av; 316 East 135th St, 2½ years 4,150

ISAACS, Philip, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 32, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 255

KAESELOW, Karl, and wife to same; Lot 336, same map, 3 years. 225

LEVINSTIM, Fannie, to Arthur Gorsch; n s of Buchanan Place, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 1 year 750

LEO, Isabelle N., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 158th St, 675 ft w of Boulevard, (three mortgages,) 3 years 68,000

SAME to August W. Cordes; s s of 158th St, 675 ft w of Bouleyard, (four mortgages,) 18 months 4,000

MASON, Edward, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 416, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year. 125

STRAUKAMP, Theresa, to the Dime Savings Bank; s s of 9th St, 213 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year 80,000

OLSEN, Zacharias, and wife to Mark E. Butterworth; n s of Birch pl, 100 ft w of Gates Av, 5 years. 500

PARKS, Charles, to Jacob Ruppert; n s of 25th St, 291 ft w of 7th Av, demand. 2,000

PORTER, Louisa J., to August Puchs, as executor, &c., of Hermann Wischebrink; s s of 121st St, 508 East, 3 years. 5,000

RAMSEY, Charles, and wife to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 551, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years. 500

RAMSTEDT, Frank, and wife to Isabella M. Burton; s s of 4th Av, e ½ of Lot 587, map of the village of W